

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

## Local Matters.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The regular monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening, when considerable business of importance was transacted. The committee on Teachers presented its report and its recommendations were adopted. Under the new law, it is not now necessary to elect all the teachers annually, as they serve during good behavior after having been in service for a specified length of time. There were, therefore, comparatively few changes to be made.

The committee on Text-books recommended the adoption of a few additional books and the recommendation was adopted. Superintendent Lull presented a tentative calendar for the next school year, and it was adopted.

For the committee on Military Drill Colonel Cozzens said that there were no further reports on military discipline at Rogers. The committee thought a field day would be an excellent plan for some other year, but not this year.

There was some discussion over school telephones, as it has been suggested by the Telephone Company that additional parties may be added to the wires now serving the schools. No action was taken. Mr. Lull presented an amendment to the rules governing admission to Grade I, so that new pupils may enter only at the opening of the year in September or at the mid-year, in order to prevent the confusion that has resulted from admitting pupils to this grade at any time upon completion of their sixth year of age. The amendment lies over under the rules for consideration at the next meeting.

### MANY MEN FOR SEA

At the present rate of rapid reduction of men on duty and under training at the Naval Training Station here, many people are wondering how it is ever going to be possible to make a demand for the Coddington Point extension. Every day new orders are issued to put men into the general detail, which means to be ready for instant sea duty, and many who have supposed that they were to remain at the Station for some years have been ordered to sea. The large number of Reserves and Duration-of-the-War men who are being constantly discharged has made it necessary for every shore station to be combed with a fine tooth comb to find men available to man the ships. Appointees are being sent to sea with only a few weeks' training instead of the six months that was formerly required. However, after the changing conditions are adjusted it is probable that the enlistments for the training schools will make it possible to maintain a large force here under training.

### BLISS COMMANDS GUARD

Colonel A. A. Barker having resigned from the command of the Rhode Island State Guard, Colonel Herbert Bliss has been appointed to the command with rank of Colonel. Colonel Bliss has taken a deep interest in military affairs and when the State Guard was formed he was appointed Major in command of one of the three battalions. Colonel Barker tendered his resignation some time ago, because of his intention to return to Cuba in the near future, but the resignation was not accepted for some time. Col. Barker was very active in the organization of the Guard, and the success of this body is largely due to his constant efforts.

The drive for associate members of the Boy Scouts is progressing well, the Newport committee being headed by Mr. J. Irving Shepley. The price of membership is one dollar each, and other contributions are being sought at this time. The quota for Newport is 500 members, and there is every indication that the city will go over the top as usual.

The wedding of Mr. Ernst Theodore Voigt of this city and Miss Isabel McVey of Providence will take place in St. Michael's Church, Providence, on Monday, June 30.

### MEMORIAL ON TAMMANY HILL

Newport's proposed memorial to the heroes of the World War has finally taken a form where a definite site has been selected and tentative plans have been made for the erection of a suitable memorial thereon. The general committee has voted to place the memorial on Tammany Hill, the memorial itself to be in the form of a tower erected at the highest point and provided with suitable observation platforms. The selection of Tammany Hill gives very general satisfaction to the people of Newport, the more especially as it is felt that the land can be secured at a figure that is reasonable and within the reach of the resources of the committee. It has also been decided to take out articles of incorporation for the general committee in order that the business matters involved may be carried through without technical hitches. These actions were taken at a meeting of the committee on Wednesday evening, when Mayor Mahoney presided and a large representation of the committee was present.

Mrs. William S. Sims, chairman of the sub-committee to select the form of the memorial, gave a short statement of the work of that committee, reciting the problems that had arisen to be solved, but leaving the description of the site and the form to Mr. Richard C. Sturgis of Boston, a prominent architect, who had assisted the committee very materially along important lines. Mr. Sturgis spoke of the various propositions presented to the committee and said that the final choice had rested between a site in the center of the city and one in the country. For the central site the committee had studied a proposition to place a memorial at the entrance of Long Wharf, the plan including the widening of the entrance for a considerable distance and erecting a building on the north side to balance the old City Hall, then have the railroad erect a new depot on the north side of the wharf. The various complications made this plan hardly feasible so the committee decided to look into the country for a site.

The land at Miantonomi Hill was offered to the committee at one-half its assessed valuation, and as this is a natural park which would require little, if any, outlay for park purposes except to improve the approaches, it was felt to be an ideal location. The present assessed valuation is \$26,000, which may be increased this year by the assessors of taxes, which would make the present purchase price \$13,000.

The committee has not had plans drawn for the memorial proper, but it is proposed to erect a granite tower on the top of the hill from where an excellent view can be obtained, and which can likewise be seen from all directions.

There was a general discussion of the proposition among the members of the committee, all being in favor of the Tammany Hill site and a motion was passed to adopt the recommendations of the sub-committee regarding the site, and also to give the same sub-committee authority to obtain plans for the memorial and to obtain prices for its erection, reporting to the general committee as soon as this is completed.

The selection of the site has given general satisfaction throughout the city, as it has long been felt that the Miantonomi Hill tract should be made into a public park, because of its natural beauty and attractiveness.

The Welcome Home Committee, created some time ago to formulate some plan of formal welcome to the Newport boys who have returned from active service in the Army and Navy, held a meeting on Thursday evening and adopted July 23 as the date for the affair. It will take the nature of a day's outing at the beach, preceded by a short street parade. Dinner will be served at the beach and many interesting features will be planned for the entertainment of the men.

The old Aquidneck House has been opened as a Community House under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service for the benefit of the men in the Army and Navy. The lower floor will be used for dancing and entertainments, and rooms on the upper floors will be used for lodgings.

Dr. Horace P. Beck is looking for a young deer which was found in Middletown which was turned over to him by the finder. It was too young to care for itself and Dr. Beck was bringing it up on the bottle, but it suddenly disappeared from his yard.

Rev. William Safford Jones delivered an address before the students of the Rhode Island College at Kingston on Thursday afternoon.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, a resolution was adopted endorsing the plan of the Memorial committee to establish the Memorial on Tammany Hill, the members of the board being heartily in favor of the proposition. Although the board had previously gone on record as opposed to the sale of fireworks of any kind on the Fourth of July, these regulations were relaxed a trifle, and licenses granted to dealers to sell small fire crackers, not exceeding one and one-half inches in length, paper caps, sparklers, etc. Chief Tobin said that he would endeavor to see that the limit was strictly enforced.

The other business transacted was largely of a routine nature, a large number of licenses of various kinds being granted.

### BOARD OF HEALTH RESTRAINED

A preliminary injunction has been issued by Judge Blodgett restraining the Board of Health from executing a contract with James J. Dugan and Robert S. Hayes, the former for collection of garbage and the latter for towing the same to sea. The preliminary injunction was issued on the petition of the Aquidneck Stock and Produce Farm of Portsmouth, who put in a lower bid for the collection and disposal of refuse. The petitioners claim that the amount of the contract to Dugan and Hayes is larger than the appropriation available. A hearing on the petition for an injunction will be held on Saturday.

### FEDERAL BUILDING READY

The exterior work about the new Federal building is being completed, and the place will soon be cleaned up and ready for occupancy. It is now suggested that June 23rd may be the date for establishing the postoffice in the new building.

The granolithic sidewalk about the building is being laid with care and will be an excellent walk. Nearer the building, on a slight terrace, shrubs are being installed which will set off well against the stone masonry. The curve in the sidewalk on the Franklin street corner will give much more room for street traffic on that busy corner.

### IN BUSINESS 57 YEARS

Mr. William Allen, the veteran barber, observed on Thursday the fifty-seventh anniversary of his business life, receiving the congratulations of his many friends, and also being presented with a number of mementoes of the occasion. This is a long time for one man to be engaged in business, and it is a record that can be exceeded by few business men anywhere. Mr. Allen was for a great many years engaged in business on Thames street, but a few years ago the owner of the property required his rooms for the enlargement of his own business and Mr. Allen was obliged to remove to Spring street.

There was a bad accident on Slate Hill in Middletown early Wednesday morning when a Ford touring car was upset and the three men occupying it were considerably injured. One man was thrown clear of the machine, but the other two were pinned in and more seriously injured. They were brought to the Newport Hospital in the ambulance. All were employees of the railroad.

One of the newest and largest submarines of the United States Navy, the S-3, which was built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has been having some tests here this week. This vessel was designed and built by the Navy Department itself, instead of being placed out to contract, and she promises to give a very good account of herself.

The Fall River police are taking drastic action to prevent riotous conduct among the many sailors who visit that city in the evening. Offenders who show fight are beaten up if necessary and the police court has handed out some stiff fines in addition. Fall River just now is not the sort of a place where a man needs to go to look for trouble.

Conductor Thomas of the Newport & Providence Railway Company reports seeing a young deer feeding along the private right of way just after leaving Union street in Middletown on Wednesday morning. When the car came along the deer jumped the stone wall and made off.

Repairs to the Ocean Drive having been completed, that thoroughfare is now open for its entire length and is in excellent condition for the summer traffic.

### WILLIAM K. COVELL

Mr. William K. Covell, who died quite suddenly last Saturday morning, was one of the oldest and best known business men of Newport. He was in his eighty-seventh year, and had been in rather feeble health for some time, but had been able to visit his place of business for a short time each day, even up to the day of his death. He was apparently as well as usual when he retired, but was stricken about midnight and passed away within a short time, death being due to heart weakness.

Mr. Covell was a native Newporter, and had resided in the house in which he died for practically his entire life. While still a young boy, he entered a ship chandlery store in Wilmington, N. C., and after a few years in the business bought out the control and carried on the business until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he sold out and returned to his home in Newport. He then engaged in the laundry business for a short time, having profitable contracts with the Fall River Line which had just established a terminus at Newport.

In 1872 he bought the business of William Brownell and a short time later removed it to the location where he has since been located, and where he had spent all the later part of his life.

Mr. Covell was a man of staunch integrity, and his fellow townsmen placed implicit confidence in him. He was frequently asked to run for public office but had consistently declined, although deeply interested in the affairs of his native city. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Savings Bank of Newport and of the Trustees of Long Wharf.

He is survived by one son, Mr. William W. Covell and a brother, John W. Covell. His wife died about two months ago, and her death was a severe blow to him. They had been married more than fifty-seven years.

### JOSEPH G. LEIKENS

Mr. Joseph G. Leikens, the well known florist of New York and Newport, died very suddenly in New York on Wednesday night, the news of his sudden end coming as a great surprise and shock to his many friends in Newport. Death was due to heart trouble.

Mr. Leikens had been engaged in business for himself for a number of years, and maintained a large establishment in New York, conducting a branch in this city, where he carried on a large business among the summer residents. He was a man of much ability and of pleasing personality, being very popular among all who knew him. He was a legal resident of Newport, and was a delegate from this city to the Republican State Convention held in Providence last fall. He took considerable interest in State and City affairs and gave promise of developing a considerable influence in party affairs.

Mr. Leikens was about forty years of age and is survived by a widow. He was a veteran of the Mexican border troubles and had seen long service in the National Guard of New York.

### MR. HENRY H. SMITH

Mr. Henry H. Smith, a well known painting contractor and business man, died at his home on Friendship street on Monday after a considerable illness. He had lived in Newport for about forty years, at first being employed by the late Captain John B. F. Smith, and later engaged in business in partnership with the late John Dring, Jr. Since the death of Mr. Dring, he had carried on the business alone.

He was a member of a number of fraternal organizations, including St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Newport Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and Weenat Shasitt Tribe of Red Men. He was prominent in musical circles in Newport, being a bass singer of unusual ability. He is survived by a widow.

There were several bidders for the property at the corner of Thames and Howard streets which was sold at auction on Tuesday. The sale was on the speeder plan, and the bid for the whole property was higher than that for the individual parcels, the whole tract being sold to Harry Teltz for \$14,525. Several men well versed in values of Newport real estate were among the bidders.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a hangar to accommodate the observation balloons that will accompany the fleet when it arrives here for the summer manoeuvres. There are now many accessories for naval use that were not much known before the World war.

Rev. A. T. Peters, pastor of the Union Congregational Church, observed on Thursday the second anniversary of his pastorate here.

### WILLIAM ELLERY CHAPTER

The annual meeting of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on Tuesday evening, when the following officers and committees were elected or appointed:

Regent—Mrs. Clifton B. Tallman.  
Vice Regent—Mrs. Alexander J. Fludder.

Secretary—Miss Edith M. Tilley.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Packer Braman.

Treasurer—Miss Beatrice Lockrow.  
Historian—Mrs. Edward A. Brown.

Registrar—Mrs. Harvey J. Lockrow.  
Executive Board—Mrs. J. Alton Barker, Mrs. William J. Underwood, Mrs. William W. Covell, Mrs. Seth DeBlois, Mrs. David T. Pinniger, Mrs. John P. Sanborn.

Nominating Committee—Mrs. David T. Pinniger, Mrs. Thomas Aylsworth, Mrs. George Bryant.

Auditing Committee—Miss Sophie Stone, Miss Elizabeth E. Smith, Mrs. William A. Sherman.

Program Committee—Mrs. Alexander J. Fludder, Mrs. William W. Covell, Mrs. George H. Riggs.

Patriotic Education Committee—Mrs. Albert Knox, Mrs. John A. Young, Miss Susan W. Swinburne, Mrs. William W. Covell, Miss Helen W. Thompson, Miss Sarah A. Watson.

Entertainment Committee—Mrs. J. Alton Barker, Mrs. George W. Barlow, Mrs. Harvey J. Lockrow, Mrs. William H. Langley, Mrs. Edward A. Brown.

Ways and Means Committee—Mrs. Walter C. Coffe, Mrs. Winfield S. Crouch, Mrs. Henry H. Lawton, Mrs. Winslow Baxter, Mrs. Laurence A. Coffe.

Visiting Committee—Mrs. Seth DeBlois, Miss Sarah E. Clarke.

### THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND

"The Perplexed Husband," the play in which John Drew made a pronounced success some time ago, is presented by the Community Players at the Community Playhouse this week, and is one of the most entertaining that has been put on. The cast is composed almost entirely of persons who have made successes in previous appearances at this theatre, and is an excellent one, so that the play moves with all the snap of a strictly professional production.

The play is based upon the devotion of the wife to the Suffrage cause, and the complications that ensue over the efforts of the husband to again secure her attention are very amusing. The husband is well portrayed by Mr. Sullivan, while Miss Rita Higbee is excellent in the part of the Suffrage wife. Miss Rizer is the stenographer, and is splendid, as always. The other members of the cast are Miss Tayer, Miss Preston, Miss Elsie Donovan and Mr. John C. Haas, all of whom are thoroughly at home in the parts assigned them.

"The Perplexed Husband" is very amusing and entertaining and will have a successful run.

### KILLED BY TRAIN

There was a fatal accident at the railroad station on Wednesday evening when Electrician Charles Garvey, attached to the Naval Training Station, was so badly injured that he died within a few hours after being removed to the Naval Hospital. The Naval authorities here will conduct an inquiry to determine the cause of his death.

It is probable that the accident occurred while Garvey was trying to board a moving train, the accident occurring as the 9.10 train was pulling out of the station. He was hurried to the Naval Hospital where he died Thursday morning.

The new automobile hook and ladder truck for the Training Station fire department has arrived, but it is short some of the equipment and will not go into service until it is all complete.

### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Irish, Miss Mary Irish and Miss Lillie Smith have been guests of Rev. and Mrs. Edward E. Wells of Attleboro.

At the First Quarterly Conference Meeting recently it was recommended by the pastor, Rev. George W. Manning, that the Two Minute men, Messrs. Fred P. Webber and William L. Brown, be licensed to preach, as they had done such good work during the Centenary educational campaign. Rev. Mr. Cooper also recommended it.

In the annual debate between the Sophomores and Freshmen at Rhode Island State College recently, Mr. I. Thornton Sherman of this town was one of the representatives of the Sophomore class.

Miss Dorothy Sherman has concluded a visit with friends in Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Clairmont and Northern Pennsylvania, and has returned to her home in this town.

The Oliphant Reading Club held its weekly meeting with Mrs. Kate Bailey. The date of the annual picnic was changed from June 12 to July 3, at the home of Mrs. John R. Coggeshall, on Union street. The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, and the following officers elect-

ed: President—Mrs. Kate Bailey.  
Vice President—Mrs. Josephine Sweet.

It was voted to change Article 2 in the by-laws to read: "Meetings shall be held on the second and fourth Fridays in each month" instead of every week, and the subjects for the readings will be furnished by the different hostesses, appointed by the Program committee, which is as follows:

Chairman, Miss Charlotte Chase, assisted by Mrs. Phoebe Manchester, Mrs. Josephine Sweet, Mrs. Clara L. Chase, and Mrs. Charles Thomas.

Mrs. George A. Sturtevant of New Bedford is here, visiting her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Champlin, who is in poor health.

The P. M. Club held its regular meeting with Mrs. Philip Wilbur at her home in Chaseville. The next meeting will be a picnic at Lawton's Valley.

While playing in the barn recently, Richard C. Lewis, four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lewis, jumped from the hay loft, striking on the plank floor and fracturing both bones in his leg.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Towle and their daughter have returned to New York, after an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. George M. Towle of West Main Road.

Mrs. Noah Thompson, Jr., of Warren avenue, has returned from New York, where she went to attend the wedding of her son, Ensign Frederick L. A. Thompson, to Miss Beatrice F. Newman, daughter of Mrs. G. Wilkes, of Long Island.

Mr. Lionel Peabody of Providence, but formerly of this town, has leased the Stephen B. Coudon house on Valley Road and Mrs. Peabody and their five children arrived on Wednesday for the summer. Mrs. Peabody was accompanied by Mr. Peabody's sister, Miss Lydia Peabody, who has made her home with them for the past year. Mr. Peabody has been in Pennsylvania for the winter, where he was engaged as a civil engineer.

Mrs. Archie Luther and children of Washington, D. C., are spending the summer with Mrs. Luther's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Sisson of Gypsum Lane.

Mrs. Louise Anthony of Portsmouth is guest of her daughter, Mrs. John H. Spooner.

County Agent Sumner D. Hollis, accompanied by Messrs. James H. Barker, William J. Peckham, J. Willis Peckham, and Frank T. Peckham, directors of the Co-operative Bull Association, went by automobile to Richmond, Conn., on Tuesday, where they will consider the buying of four pure bred Holstein bulls. During their absence, Mrs. Julia Burnham is guest of Mrs. Sumner D. Hollis.

A committee meeting of the executive committee, the officers and the coach of the Berkeley Dramatic Club, met on Tuesday evening at the Berkeley Parish House and selected the play "Poor Little Oddy" for their first public appearance, to be given the first week in July. Mr. Lewis B. Plummer will act as coach.

At a special business meeting of St. Columba's Guild, which was called on Tuesday by its President, Mrs. Daniel A. Peckham, it was voted to give a sum of money to the building improvement fund for the Berkeley Parish House. The fund has now reached over sixteen hundred dollars. The regular weekly meeting was held on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Merriman Putnam has returned to Boston, after spending a few days as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elsie A. Peckham.

The Junior Auxiliary of St. Mary's and Holy Cross churches held their semi-monthly meeting at Holy Cross Guild House on Saturday afternoon.

Three men, all employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, were injured in an automobile accident on Slate Hill about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. They were returning from Fall River and in some way the Ford in which they were riding turned over. One man, who was on the back seat, was thrown clear of the car, but the others were pinned under it. The man who was thrown out was able to go to the home of Mr. Lewis T. Manchester for help. All three were taken to the Newport Hospital, where their injuries were attended, two of them being quite seriously injured.

Mrs. Abram A. Brown, the caretaker, has been putting Whitehall, on Berkeley avenue, in readiness for the annual gathering on Saturday of the National Society of Colonial Dames of Rhode Island. The members motored there from Providence for luncheon, and for their afternoon exercises in observance of Flag Day, at Bishop Berkeley's former home.

The annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was held on Tuesday afternoon in the parlors of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the President, Mrs. Fred A. Smith, as chairman. It was voted to hold the meetings through the summer, and to omit two of the monthly meetings during the coldest of the winter months, and the decision of which months to be omitted was left to the President.

The annual election of officers was held and the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Stephen B. Congdon.  
Vice President—Mrs. Fred A. Smith.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Isaac Peabody.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Julia S. Brown.

Treasurer—Mrs. Ida M. Brown.  
Program Committee—The President and Vice President.

The program for the afternoon was conducted by Mrs. Julia S. Brown.

# DICE of DESTINY

By  
Jackson Gregory

## CHAPTER I.

### An Error Rectified.

Pedro, the mestizo, having lighted the wax tapers in the massive candlesticks, having placed bottle and glasses upon the great mahogany table, tobacco and papers upon the small mahogany table, withdrew silently, as was his way, swiftly, as was his training.

His old master, Señor don Antonio de la Guerra, looking at genuinely antique in his old-fashioned black coat, small, high-heeled boots and curled white hair and moustache as any article of the antique furniture in the vast drawing room of the hacienda, turned his lively black eyes upon his guest.

"You will forgive the rudeness of an old man, Señor Dempton," he said softly, his English perfect, his utterance still the honeyed speech of Castile, "but may I ask you to understand that I know nothing of what you Americans call business? And that I have no wish to learn? That is why I place these matters in the hands of an attorney." He bowed after the way of the old school, and ended, smiling, "in the hands of a thoroughly competent attorney, señor."

Dempton, a little man with a restless, nervous manner and eyes like a rat's, shifted in his chair, cleared his throat and thanked his patron, looking pleased on the whole.

"This is a very important matter, Mr. de la Guerra," he offered, a trifle hesitantly and with keen eyes upon his host.

"To be sure," the old man cut in impatiently, though with no lessening of the courtesy of his speech. "A will is always important."

He leaned forward, poured himself a glass of the red southern wine, lifted it so that the still candle flames shone in it brightly, and drank slowly.

Already Dempton had been asked to drink, as he was always asked when he came to the Rancho de la Guerra; already he had refused, as he always refused.

The old man set down his glass and took tobacco and fine white paper from the tray upon the smaller table, his steady, slim white hands making the cigarette swiftly.

"You say, Señor Dempton," he said when he had lighted a paper lighter at the nearest candlestick, "that you have found a flaw in the original will?"

"Yes, sir," Dempton spoke hurriedly and ran on very much after the manner of a schoolboy who has gotten his lesson by heart and wants to "say" it before he forgets.

"Only a small matter, a technical error, which might never be noticed. And yet there is a risk—there is danger that the will might eventually be set aside; because of it that your desires might come to naught; in a word, that the Señora Teresa, whom you wish to make your sole legatee, might never come into the fortune you have willed to her. I have thought it best, sir, to draw up a new document."

"You have done so?" inquired the old Spaniard, his eyes musingly upon the thin wisp of smoke from the cigarette.

"Yes," Dempton slipped a red hand into his breast pocket. "If you will read it and sign it, sir—if we can get the matter settled right away, destroying the original documents—"

"The details, Señor Dempton, I trust I may leave with you," De la Guerra waved a white hand gracefully. "You have attended to my business for me for seventeen years now, and I have never found cause for criticism."

"You do not even care to have me go into detail concerning the flaw which I allowed to creep in?"

Dempton had leaned forward a little in his chair, his eager eyes upon the other's. De la Guerra laughed softly and shook his head.

"You would force me to appear stupid," he put his hand upon the bell cord hanging from the edge of the big table and a bell tinkled from beyond the door. "Let me have the papers you wish me to sign."

Pedro brought pen and ink, retreated upon another errand, and once more returned, bringing with him two of the other servants about the great adobe house to witness the signature.

The old man looked at the new will carefully and signed it, asking merely if the will were in all essentials the same as the original one.

The servants withdrew with their master's thanks and loose silver, and De la Guerra, returning to Dempton one copy of the paper which was intended after his death to dispose of the hacienda, a great range heavily stocked and an indefinite sum in gold and silver, folded the other and placed it upon the shining table top.

"I shall read it tomorrow," he said lightly. "You know that I do not read after the candles are lighted, señor."

Dempton, his errand done, was already upon his feet, his eyes roving for the hat which Pedro had taken from him a few minutes ago.

"But," cried De la Guerra, "you are not going back tonight, señor? Surely you would not think of putting my hospitality to shame? You must spend the night with us."

Dempton's eye had found his hat and he speedily crossed the room to



"Thank You, Mr. de la Guerra."

said hastily. "But I must return to La Panza immediately."

He managed a bow with a poor trial at the Spaniard's dignified grace, put out his hand quickly as though to have the farewells over and done with, and retreated to the door which gave passage through the three-foot adobe walls from the drawing room to the patio.

De la Guerra looked at him with a curious smile.

"You are incomprehensible, you Americans," he said softly. "You will insist on riding a dozen miles through the dark when there is a warm bed and bright candle light inviting you to stay. Your business must be urgent, Mr. Dempton, to take you out tonight—alone. Your ride is not without danger, and—"

He put his hand again to the bell cord.

"At least, if you insist, you must allow me to send some of my vaqueros with you."

"No, no," cried Dempton, already at the door. "It is unnecessary, Mr. de la Guerra. There is no danger."

"As you will," Señor don Antonio spread out his white hands and lifted his shoulders slightly. "But you must remember that we are only half a mile from the border, and that those rascally Mexicans are a thieving, treacherous lot."

"I have already given orders to close-hold my steers, and yet Gaucho, my foreman, reported to me this morning that the rebels had crossed over and had driven off half a dozen cows for me."

Again he spread out his hands and lifted his shoulders.

"In the daylight it is one thing—after dark it is another. I should be glad to send some of my vaqueros with you, señor."

Still Dempton protested. There was a moon, his way ran across a wide open level land, and the rebels were not looking for complications with Uncle Sam.

De la Guerra, too courteous a host to insist, smiled gravely, rose and went into the patio with the lawyer, directing Pedro to have Mr. Dempton's horse brought up from the stables.

"Miss Teresa, I did not see her," Dempton remembered to say from the saddle. "She is well, I hope?"

"Very well, thank you, señor. I shall tell her that you inquired. And it was kind of you to take this long ride to tell me about the mistake in the will."

"Good night, Mr. de la Guerra."

"Buenas noches, señor."

And Lawyer Dempton, his horse's mane and tail flying, was on his way through the moonlight night, and the old man, leaving Pedro to close the door after him, had gone back to his chair and wine and cigarettes.

"Los Americanos," he muttered when he was alone again, "they are all alike. You cannot trust them. That Dempton has the eyes of a rat, the face of a liar, the manner of a convict. Americans on the one hand, Mexicans on the other! Sangre de Dios! I must take Teresa away from them. Pedro!"

"Sí, señor."

"Where is the señorita?"

"In her room, I think, señor."

"Bueno. Convey to her my affectionate compliments, and tell her that I shall be for the half-hour adding a certain note to my American memoirs. After that I shall be pleased if she will come to me."

"Sí, señor." Swift and silent, Pedro went upon his errand.

Señor don Antonio de la Guerra, pushing the will to one side, drew a thick manuscript from the table drawer, and, writing in a fine, scholarly hand, began to add certain highly insulting commentaries to the chapter dealing with the vitriolic description of the character of "Los Americanos." (The book he planned to print in Spain.)

Meantime the Señora Teresa de la Guerra, his demure granddaughter, was not in her room but upon her little rose-twined balcony, and the moonlight, bright about her, was not more bright than the laughing eyes she turned downward toward the adoring face of an American!

## CHAPTER II.

### Abduction.

The hacienda where Antonio de la Guerra had lived for the fifty odd years of his exile from his beloved Spain, where his granddaughter had been born and reared, was one of the landmarks which linger on in stately white walls under dark red tiles from the time of the Spanish occupation.

The old Spaniard was overlord of

what had once been a grant from his grandfather's king, the boundaries carefully marked in leagues instead of miles.

He bred cattle and fine horses, instructed Gaucho Morales, his foreman, with the business details, and yet managed, so large and fertile was his empire, to go on from year to year swelling his wealth.

The wide-verandaed house with none of its walls less than three feet thick, with great, spacious rooms, spread out across a wide extent of the shaded land among the olive and pear and pepper trees. In the time of the father of Antonio de la Guerra there had been fourteen rooms—now there were twenty. No less could suffice for the master of the estate and his cherished granddaughter.

There was the patio with its flowering garden and leaping fountain. About it were the rooms, all on the ground floor with the exception of the three rooms added by the old man for the use of his señorita.

Here at the southeastern exposure of the rambling dwelling, a wide and winding staircase had been constructed to lead upward to a spacious landing. Then came broad doors, a deep window, and beyond the señorita's private sitting room. Her bedroom, was high-ceiled, with much ornate embellishment after the Moorish fashion, and a lavish display of gilt under the domed roof.

Upon the landing a couch where each night Pedro lay across his mistress' doorway.

And then the balcony.

Teresa must pick up her skirts daintily to step out through the deep windows to it from her bedroom, and once there she was all but lost behind the bank of flowering roses, swallowed by a dim dusk through which the moon had difficulty in filtering, lapped in the perfume of the flowers which clung about the balcony in the warm June night.

And from here, while her scholarly grandfather annotated his remarks concerning the hated Americano, Teresa leaned out, her beauty as soft and delicate a thing as that of the rose brushing her cheeks, and talked with one particular Americano.

"Make me some pretty speeches, Señor Billy," she laughed softly. "They float up to me here through the moonlight like the perfume from red roses!"

She had drawn her mantilla closely about her for no other reason in the world but to tantalize the man below her by hiding herself from him, and there was only her voice and the vague outline of her young body through the vines to tell him that she was there.

But to her his face, uplifted in the moonlight, flushed and eager, was unhidden.

"You are a flirt!" he cried, seeking to make his voice savage and angry, and succeeding admirably in filling it with adoration.

"But no," she answered him from the dusk about her. "That is to be cruel. And I—I am so soft-hearted that to make one suffer would distress me."

"If you roll your r's at me like that again," Stanway told her very positively. "I am going right in and tell the old gentleman that I am going to marry you!"

She laughed gayly at his impetuous declaration.

"It would be like a play," she said after a little as though she were thinking seriously of what he had said he would do. "It would interest me to see. Papa grande would be very polite and would ask Señor Billy to have a glass of wine and a cigarette."

"And then—the laughter welling up again in the eyes he could not see, thrilling in the voice which dropped down to him—he would call Pedro and old Juan to take you outside and shoot you with their guns!"

"And you find that funny?" demanded Stanway.

"Is it not? It is like the opera!"

"You are dying for an operatic scene?" His voice still rang with the eagerness within him, his hand was upon the vines which clambered about her balcony. "Let me climb up to you!"

"You must not!" she cried quickly. And then, seeing that he hesitated, she added lightly, again settling herself comfortably upon her cushioned seat. "That would be only musical comedy. And I should have to go inside and shut my window and run downstairs to papa grande. And—Sh!"

He could make out the gesture as she laid her fingers across her red lips, could see that she turned toward the open window behind her.

"Quien es?" she called carelessly. "Yo, Pedro," came Pedro's answering voice. "Señor Dempton has gone. The master says that in half an hour he will be glad to see the Señora Teresa."

"Bueno," she answered lightly. "I hear, Pedro." And then she also heard Pedro's light tread on the stairway, descending, she turned again toward the man below her. "I must go," she said softly. "Papa grande wishes me."

"Not for half an hour," he said quickly. "I heard that."

"But," as though she were hesitating, "I should go now. It is very unkindly of me to be here with you. If I had known that you were coming I should certainly not have come out to look at my stars."

"You are a little humbug, Teresita," he laughed at her. "You did know that I would be here, and you were glad of it, and you came out just to see me."

"To see you?" And he could imagine the arching of the brows above her great eyes.

"And to tease me. But look here—" "I am looking, señor. Mama mia, but you are handsome in the moonlight. More so than by day!"

"I did not come here tonight to make you pretty speeches," said Stanway stubbornly after his way. "I came to tell you—"

"Yes?" expectantly. She clasped her hands and leaned a little farther out over him, allowing him a glimpse



"I Must Go," She Said Softly.

of her laughing face, of white arms and throat from which the mantilla was slipping.

"That I love you—" "Oh!" She seemed to lose interest, but again her face was hidden.

"And that I actually and positively mean what I say when I tell you that I am going to marry you."

He could not see the flush which crept into her cheeks, nor the light in her eyes, but went on swiftly, unguardedly, his voice almost stern with the emotion upon him:

"The border is unsafe. Mexico is going to be torn to pieces this time before temporary truce comes again. You need someone to take care of you."

"You forget papa grande," she reminded him gayly. "You seem to have a habit of forgetting him."

"Your grandfather," he said in the same quiet tone, "is not the man to protect you now, for three very good reasons: He is too near the border and too rich to go unmolested by the rebel bands, who have already made more than one raid into American territory under cover of night."

"And he is too Spanish. He was born in Spain—his father kept him there until he was of age. He is a Spanish and not an American citizen."

"How kind and thoughtful you are, Señor Stanway," she mocked him. "Do you find it necessary, every time you come across a young woman who needs protection, to marry her?"

His mood did not soften with hers this time. In Billy Stanway's own words, "he meant business."

"Your grandfather has already lost cattle to the raiders," he told her. "It's known all over this end of the state that he is his own banker—that he always has a large amount of gold and silver in the house."

"Some night he is going to be called upon for something more than just cows to feed the hungry rebels. And then—"

"Then I should be protected?" she murmured demurely. "I should be married to an American whose mighty nation is feared by the Mexicans? That is it, no? Bueno. Does Señor Stanway know my kinsman, Eduardo Ramos Torre? He is a Spaniard of the blood of Castile, señor. And he is a naturalized American citizen. He—"

"Is a d—d young puppy!" snapped Stanway irritably.

"With us," said Miss Teresa stiffly, "one does not swear in the presence of a lady. Nor does he insult her through her kinsmen."

"I beg pardon—honestly I do, Teresita," Stanway hastened to say. "But you shouldn't mention the young republican's name if you don't want me to swear, and you know it. Now I'm coming up—"

His hand was again among the vines seeking a hold somewhere and being mocked by the smooth adobe wall. Teresa de la Guerra, alarmed, was upon her feet protesting. And then: "Sh!" she called down to him. "It is papa grande. I heard him call. Another time, Señor Billy. Some other night—maybe tomorrow, who knows—and I shall steal out for a little walk with you. I must go now. Buenas noches, Señor Billy."

It was softly said, and there was the caress of the soft southern speech. "I am coming, too," he called up to her. And she knew that he meant what he said. "I shall come around to the patio and so to the front door. I am going to talk with your grandfather tonight, Teresa mine!"

A laugh floated out and down to him, a rose fell, striking against his cheek, there was the glimmer and flutter of a mantilla among the vines, and the girl had stepped back through the window, closing it behind her.

She stood a moment, hesitant, her cheek a little pale. Then the thought that even now Stanway was on his way around the great house to the patio drove her in haste first to her mirror and the rearranging of her hair, the rose vine had disturbed, then to a quick descent of the broad stairway to the main floor.

The utter stillness of the drawing room smote her as she entered. The candles were like shimmering ghosts. De la Guerra was not in the room. Immediately she was dimly conscious of an unreasonable sense of uneasiness, even before she had the vaguest reason for it.

And then the reason asserted itself. A chair lay overturned, a little way from the chair a rug was crumpled and thrown back, the ink bottle which had been upon the table lay upon the floor.

As her eyes saw, her brain understood.

And as she stared, before her voice had found its way to her lips, she heard a sharp knocking at the front door.

She ran to it swiftly, threw it wide and whispered fearfully:

"Señor Billy, I am frightened. Look!"

He looked the way her pointing finger went, a moment in frowning failure to comprehend, then in sudden black anger.

"You mean—" he cried sharply. "Yes," she whispered, clinging to his arm. "A moment ago I heard him call out. I—I was talking with you and did not heed, but there was anger in his voice. I came down and—look, he is gone! There was a struggle—see the chair thrown down, the rug, the ink spilled there!"

Stanway left her side, striding abruptly to where the bottle lay.

There was a dark smear on the carpet near it. He leaned over it, stooping, seeing the candles reflected from the dark surface.

And his face, too, was very white as he straightened up, drawing a deep breath between his teeth.

He managed to stand between the girl and the dark smear.

"Get Pedro," he commanded sharply. "Have him call the servants, the vaqueros, every man of them. Have them come armed."

The girl turned and ran swiftly through the great rooms, down the long hallway to do his bidding, a sharp fear clutching her heart. Stanway, when she had gone, stepped quickly across the room, snatched up a rug there and threw it down upon the carpet, covering the dark spot near the bottle.

Then he stood still, waiting.

As he waited there came to him from the silence without a faint drumming sound, the noise of horses' hoofs in a mad tattoo of flight through the night.

"The rebels," he muttered angrily. "They are taking what is left of him back across the border."

He ran to the window. The curtain there was torn. Moonlight and candle light showed him where wool and plaster were scratched as in a hurried exit.

Then Teresa had come back to him, her great eyes wide with alarm, and the servants were already trooping in, sleepy-eyed and mystified.

## CHAPTER III.

### Eduardo Ramos Torre.

Their master was not here; their young mistress' eyes were turned with intent eagerness upon the young American owner of the Painted Rock range, and so the servants, each of them, turned to Stanway expectantly.

Stanway waited in silence a moment until a new set of faces in the doorway, darker, sun-kissed, bearded faces, told him that the vaqueros had risen to Pedro's clamorous call.

Then he spoke to them all, swiftly, with rising emphasis, calling upon them by name, addressing them in mixed Spanish and English, taking the word which came first to him that they would grasp.

"Gaucho," he called as a very tall, shrewy, Arab-looking man pushed his way through the cluttered door. "Tus vaqueros have work to do tonight. Are they all here—todos?"

"No, señor," he answered simply. "Los otros comen' muy quiek."

"Listen, then, while they come," ran on Stanway. "It is the Mexicans, I think, who have taken your master. There was the noise of caballos running back toward the border. They are not ten minutes ahead. How many? Quick, Gaucho? Probably just a band of raiders, not many. How many men, with rifles, can you get to horse pronto?"

"Twenty-five," replied Gaucho promptly.

"Good," cried Stanway. "Take twenty men with you; send the other five to the house. Pronto, Gaucho."

Gaucho turned and ran, calling to his vaqueros as he went.

"Pedro," called Stanway to the chief of the house servants.

"Have the doors and windows shut, the shutters locked. When Gaucho sends the five men, put one of them upon the señorita's balcony, the others at the windows, especially the south windows, Pedro. Then put out all the candles and be silent, all of you."

"No one goes to bed again tonight. Each one, man and woman, find a gun of some sort. I do not think that there is danger, but remember that the border is just there, remember that they have taken the good señor from you, remember that we are leaving the señorita in your protection."

He spoke swiftly and turned to follow Gaucho out into the dark. Teresa, who had been watching him in silence, came to him and put her hand upon his arm.

"Señor Billy," she whispered. "You are going with Gaucho and the rest?" "Yes," he answered shortly. "You are safe here; they do not dare an open attack in United States territory. And no doubt we shall be back before morning."

"What have they done with him?" she was asking, trying to speak steadily. "What do you think—did they—"

She broke off. He could see her lips trembling. One of the Indian women, through habit beginning to tidy the room, moved the rug Stanway had placed by the table, discovered the stain, went down on her hands and knees, and then rose with a shiver.

"Sangre!" she cried. "Jesus Maria! Sta muertol! He is dead. They have killed him. The beloved señor, who was so good—"

Stanway strode back to her, taking her by the shoulders and commanding her to stop her noise and go help Pedro lock the doors and windows. But Teresa had heard; they had all heard.

She stood very still then, looking tall and slender and white.

"Go to the doors and windows as the American señor commands," she said steadily. "Leave no light to show that anyone is awake. Do whatever Pedro tells you to do, in swift and in silence. I shall come to see what

you are doing in a moment now. Go."

"They left as she commanded, a swift and silence." The door closed behind them, and Teresa turned her great eyes, full of dread and fear, upon Stanway.

"You saw it before?" He nodded.

"You think that they have—killed him?"

"No," he cried, more assurance in his voice than in his heart. "It means nothing if there is a little blood after men have struggled as they must have fought here. And if they killed him, then why carry the body with them? He is alive; he must be."

"Yes," she answered, "I should feel it here." Her hands were pressed tight upon her breast. "Now go with them, Señor Billy. You are good to us."

"Good to myself," he laughed back at her, trying to speak easily.

Stanway passed out into the patio, running toward the corral where he had left his own horse saddled under a live oak. As he ran he heard the girl's voice calling to him:

"Remember, Señor Billy, that you are riding across the border tonight into Mexican territory. There is danger there. And—well, perhaps there is one who will pray for your safety and safe return."

He saw the flutter of her gown through the misty moonlight, swept by his hat, called back a cheery word and ran on.

He saw a group of men mounted on mousing now; at the corral, and then Gaucho and his vaqueros were ready. He could see the glint of the moonlight light upon the rifles in their lean brown hands.

He found his own horse, a tall, restive sorrel, swung into the saddle, called sharply to Gaucho, and then realized suddenly that something was keeping the men at the corral gate, that their voices were raised excitedly.

Giving his mount the spur he dashed down to them.

"Que es?" he called, half angry at the momentary delay. "What is it, Gaucho?"

"All answer for Gaucho," came a deep, sonorous voice, unmistakably southern in accent. "It is I, señor."

"And you," snapped Stanway. "The devil are you?"

"One who is not accustomed to being addressed as if he were a mestizo," with a certain laughter which rode well upon the deep note of the voice. "Señor Don Eduardo Ramos Torre, at your service, señor."

"Oh, h—l," grunted the American under his breath. And then, riding into the heart of the excited group, reining in his sorrel close to a gleaming black animal, its hide glistening with sweat, he said shortly: "Wag Torre, what is it? We are in something of a hurry."

Torre laughed.

"We? So you are one of



## New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time table revised May 5, 1919.

Leave New York for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:10, 3:10, 4:40 (for Fall River), 6:00, 9:10 p. m.

Sundays—Leave New York 8:55, 7:50, 11:10 a. m., 1:05, 6:00, 7:10 (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m.

Middletown and Portsmouth—8:50, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:05, 6:00, 7:10, 9:10 p. m.

Tiverton—8:50, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:05, 6:00, 7:10, 9:10 p. m.

Middleboro—8:50, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:05, 6:00, 7:10, 9:10 p. m.

Plymouth—8:50, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:05, 6:00, 7:10, 9:10 p. m.

New Bedford—8:55, 8:16, 11:10 a. m., 1:10, 3:10, 6:05, 9:10 p. m.

Providence (via Fall River)—8:55, 8:50, 11:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:10, 3:10, 4:40, 5:00, 9:10 p. m.

## Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6:50, 7:40, 8:50 A. M., then each hour to 9:50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7:50 A. M., then each hour to 9:50 P. M.

## HIS OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE

Old Soldier Could Not Fight in Rank, But Could Prove He Was of Some Use.

A year ago Americans were saying that this was not an old man's war. And the old men, many of whom had been soldiers in their younger days, were feeling the same way and suffering over it too. Old women could knit, roll bandages, and do a hundred other things quite as well as the younger women. But what could the old men do? And because there seemed to be nothing for them to do, they suffered more keenly than most people knew.

But as the young men left there began to be work for the old men. Retired farmers were needed to teach boys how to farm. Retired bankers were put on Thrift stamp and finance committees. All carpenters, whether young or old, were needed. And there came a new look—one of usefulness and happiness—on the faces of the old men.

But one of the most patriotic of all was noted the other day.

"I'd like to buy your old rubber and rag," he said courteously, "or if you'd give it to me it would be still better."

The woman of the house glanced out at his push cart which was almost full of junk. "I'll try to find something," she began.

The old man's face was radiant.

"You see, lady," he explained. "I'm an old soldier and I'm on a pension so I'm giving all my time to my country. I get this junk for the Red Cross. You just go down and ask them how much I've turned in and you'll decide that I'm not a worn-out plug after all!"

—Indianapolis News.

## BUILT FOR PIETY OR LUCK

Two Reasons Assigned for the Construction of Pagodas in Countries of the Far East.

The word pagoda is a Portuguese corruption of the Persian "but-kabah," meaning "but," an "idol," and "kah," "temple." In the far East, as in India, China and Burma, they are regarded as sacred towers, usually more or less pyramidal in outline, richly carved, painted or otherwise adorned, and of several stories, and are sometimes connected with a temple. Such towers were originally erected over relics of Buddha, the bones of a saint, etc., but are now built chiefly as a work of merit on the part of some pious person, or for the purpose of improving the luck of the neighborhood. In China pagodas are from 3 to 15 stories high (always an odd number). Their Dravidian shape indicates that they originated with the earliest races of India, who inhabited the country previous to the advent of the Aryans. The date of the great pagodas at Tajore is not certainly known, but it, with much probability, referred to the beginning of the fourteenth century. The so-called "Thousand Pagodas" of Brambaron in Java are obviously modeled on Hindu originals, either Jain or Buddhist.

## Expect India to Export Sugar.

Sugar making is one of India's most ancient industries, but the loss of three-fourths of the sugar value of the cane by use of primitive machinery and the muddy character of the product, because religious prejudices prohibit the use of animal charcoal for refining, have confined India's sugar to local consumption, says World Outlook. With nearly three million acres under cane, producing considerably more than a third of the world's total, India nevertheless exports no sugar. On the contrary, in addition to her own stupendous production, she spends \$25,000,000 for sugar annually.

With new methods of refining, there is now a steady development of centrifugal plants, and soon India—the aboriginal home of the cane—will doubtless take a place as a sugar-exporting land commensurate with the size of her cane crop.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## DICE OF DESTINY

Continued from Page 2

"Si, señor," muttered Gaucho at his side.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### Word From the Insurrectos.

Moon paled, stars died, the east flushed to the coming of the sun before they turned back from a fruitless quest, riding again close together toward the north.

Stanway and Gaucho had kept upon the trail through the fields, the others spreading out to east and west as they rode that there might be no chance of missing the party they sought in the night.

But in an hour they had come into a country where all tracks were mingled with the hoof marks of cattle and vaqueros' ponies, and their trail was smothered and lost.

Shortly before midnight they had come upon three men, ragged, ugly-looking Mexicans, sleeping about a camp fire which was fast dying. The men knew nothing or professed at ignorance, Stanway could not tell which.

After that nothing, although they had pushed many miles into the Mexican country until they realized the utter uselessness of riding farther.

"We may as well go back, Gaucho," Stanway said at last. "They will want ransom, I suppose. When they speak we'll know what to do."

And reluctantly, his face black with the wrath upon him, Gaucho Morales called to his men to turn back.

The sunlight lay bright and warm upon the oranges and their blossoms when they rode back to the rancho. Stanway threw himself from the saddle, a bit stiff from long hours of hard riding.

Then, walking slowly now, loath to greet Teresa de la Guerra with news of their failure, he came into the patio. She was there waiting for him.

"Nothing," he blurted out. "We have found nothing."

"I know," she said quietly. She came toward him, putting out her hands. "You have been good to us, Señor Billy."

He laughed a bit awkwardly. "I don't know how," he retorted. "I have done nothing. You have not been molested here?"

She hesitated. He saw a quick frown gather her brows. Then, speaking lightly, she replied, saying:

"No. But come; you must be hungry and tired out. Coffee is ready."

He went with her to the broad-open doors.

"Torre is here?" he asked, his eyes intent upon her face.

The frown came again, and was gone quickly. "But he had seen it."

"He is here, yes. Asleep, I think. He was wounded. You know?"

"He is not badly hurt?"

Her tired eyes, into which sleep had not come during the long night, grew brightly contemptuous.

"It is only his beauty which is harmed," she said swiftly.

"Good morning, prima misa!" called a deep, laughing voice. "Ah, still with us, Señor Stanway?"

Torre, debonair in the dark, youthful beauty of him, greeted them at the doorway.

"Certainly Señor Stanway is still with us," said Teresa coolly. "He is my guest, my grandfather's friend, Señor Torre."

Torre laughed and lifted his shoulders.

"Enter," he said with a graciousness which was in some strange way vaguely insulting; it was as though he were the master here, and because of his generosity not only Stanway but the girl as well were allowed upon the premises.

Now it was Teresa who flushed.

"Come, Señor Billy," she said quietly. "We are going to have coffee together."

For the fraction of a second the two men stood facing each other, their level eyes filled with challenge, with a mistrust which was little less than hatred.

Then the Spaniard, bowing again, turned away, with a slight smile playing under the small, pointed mustache, and Stanway followed his hostess.

Pedro himself superintended the serving of the simple breakfast.

"Señorita," Stanway said at last, pushing back his chair, "I should like to go back to the drawing room. There might be something there to give us a hint that will help us."

"Si," she said, "I had thought of that. I looked last night carefully after you had gone."

"You found nothing?"

"Nothing that I could understand," she answered quietly. "Something I could not."

He looked up at her quickly, his eyes full of question.

"This," she answered, not waiting for him to speak.

She placed a folded paper before him. He glanced at it, frowned, looked again, and turned once more to her.

"It is his will. Dated last night. But why has he made a new one?"

"Read it," as quietly as before, though her eyes were brightening with some surge of emotion he could not guess.

He ran through it hastily, skimming the lines, eager for the gist of it. And when he had found it he leaped to his feet, his hands clenched, amazement and anger mingled in his eyes.

"It is a forgery!" he cried sharply.

"No," shaking her head. "It is his signature. And, look, to make certain I investigated. Pedro and Juana and Vidal witnessed the signature. That is what brought Mr. Dempton last night."

"But," he muttered heavily, "the thing is impossible! Why, he has given everything, everything to Torre! And he hated Torre more than he pretended to hate an American!"

"Yet it is his will," she reminded him. "And he is gone. And Señor

Torre is here."

"Already with the air of a master!" shouted Stanway. He was already half across the room, sheer wrath in his eyes now, the will crumpled in his hand.

"Wait!" the girl cried, running to him, her hand upon his arm as though she would hold him back. "What are you going to do?"

"To tell him that he is no less a fool than a thief," he retorted. "That he must explain his opportune presence here as well as the disappearance of De la Guerra."

"Again I appear to eavesdrop. Again I prove the adage that he who listens hears disappointing things of himself." It was Torre leaning indolently in the doorway.

"You are going to say, señor—" Stanway flung the crumpled paper in front of him.

"Explain that!" he snapped. "You can't get away with a thing like this, Torre. Explain it!"

"When I have read it," replied Torre coolly, his small hand carelessly taking up the document. "Ah"—with what sounded like very genuine surprise in his tone—"it is De la Guerra's will!"

Teresa and Stanway watched him closely.

"It seems very clear," he said then, his eyes smiling. He folded the paper carefully and thrust it into his pocket. "Where is the need for explanation?"

"The will was made last night," said Stanway crisply. "The ink of the signatures was hardly dry when he disappeared. What is the connection of the two events, señor?"

"You ask riddles, señor." Torre shrugged his shoulders.

A servant in snowy white linen livery appeared in the dining room doorway.

"El Capitán Junrez to speak with the señorita," he announced.

Stanway started, swinging about, forgetting Torre for the instant.

"Of the rebel army?" he demanded.

"Si, señor! Of the Insurrectos."

"I can guess his errand," remarked Torre indifferently. "He will no doubt wish to speak with me. Tell him, muchacho, that as the De la Guerra heir I shall speak with him—when I have finished my coffee. A little more sugar, Pedro."

To be continued

## LEVI P. MORTON, AGED 95, HOLDS CELEBRATION

Former Vice President Levi P. Morton reached his ninety-fifth birthday a few days ago. The occasion was celebrated at his residence in Washington by a family gathering attended by the children and grandchildren of this distinguished American. Mr. Morton is in excellent health, considering his advanced years. For the past dozen years he has made his home in Washington, leaving the Capital for occasional visits to his country place, Rhinecliff-on-Hudson.

He retired from active business a few years ago, but has been seen frequently driving about the roads of the Capital and the district, but otherwise he has not appeared before the public eye. Mrs. Morton died last August, and of their children, three daughters are now living: Mrs. William Corcoran and Eustis of Washington; Mrs. Helen Morton and Miss Mary Morton.

Levi Parsons Morton is a native of Vermont, where he was born May 16, 1824, and is descended from the Pilgrim Fathers. He early attained prominence in the business world of New York, and throughout his long active business career was identified with one or more of the great financial houses of the metropolis.

His first political office was as member of the Forty-Sixth Congress, 1879-81, from the Sixth New York district. From 1881 to 1885 he was United States Minister to France. From 1885 to 1893 he was vice president of the United States, elected on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison. In 1895 the Republicans made him their candidate for governor of New York, and he retired from that office to private pursuits, devoting his time to his many financial interests.

Mr. Morton was for many years one of our most prominent summer residents, owning one of the fine places on Bellevue avenue.

## Nature's Great Wisdom.

There is something so sublimely positive in nature. She never kills for the mere sake of killing; but every death is but one step in the vast weaving of the web of life. She has no process of destruction which, as you turn it to the other side and look at it in what you know to be its true light, you do not see to be the process of construction.—Phillips Brooks.

## Full Explanation.

Arnold could not bear to have anything that smacked of femininity applied to himself or his tiny baby brother. One day Arnold was keeping his eye on the baby carriage while the mother stepped into the apartment. A woman passing looked into the carriage and seeing the infant said: "Isn't she a sweet child?" Arnold, indignant, replied: "He ain't no she; it's a him."

## Snakes in Ireland.

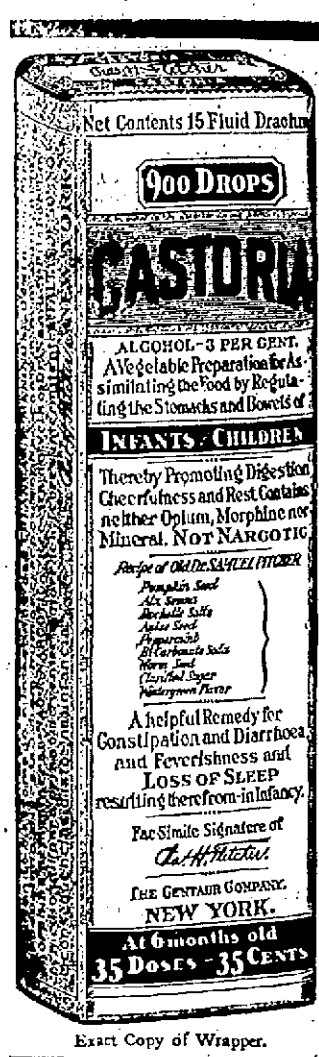
There are snakes in Ireland, but only two or three species. The popular idea that Ireland is snakeless arose from an error made by a compositor in the translation of Horebrow's "History of Ireland" in 1758. The compositor made "Ireland" into "Ireland," and the sentence has remained. Ireland is too cold for snakes.

## Learned Great Truth Early.

Son has just begun to go to school and has much to say about the new little girls he meets, but every few days it is a different girl that attracts him. His mother said, "I'm afraid, son, that you are changeable." He answered, "Tain't me that changes; it's them, when you know them better."

## Doesn't Need Leap Years.

The right kind of girl doesn't lead leap year in her business.—Montreal Star.



# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## LAUNDRY MOVED WITH THEM

Washing Apparatus on Wheels a Comfort to the Doughboys at the Front in France.

A correspondent with the American army in France, while motoring near Verdun, met a sergeant who asked if he might ride with him to a pile of ruins that had once been a town. The chance meeting threw light on how a "doughboy" laundry operates. After the sergeant had entered the car he asked the occupants:

"You chaps ain't seen my laundry anywhere, have you?"

"Laundry? We didn't know there was a laundry in this part of France."

"Well, there is, and it belongs to us. At least it did yesterday. We've been transferred from the division to the corps. When I got back from headquarters the division had moved and the laundry was gone. I think they stole it. We used to be attached to a hospital; when they moved, we hitched our laundry to a truck and went along."

"Your laundry is on wheels, then?"

"Yes sir. It needs wheels, the way this division is moving. Our laundry is a couple of big tanks on a wagon with a steam-heating apparatus. First we soak the duds in suds; then we steam them; next we bake them. In an hour everything is washed, rinsed and dried. When a bunch comes out of the trenches we give 'em new clothes and run the old ones through the washing machine; then we bake 'em and issue 'em out to the next gang, and keep things going. Fifteen hundred outfits a day—that's our average. Three weeks to launder the whole division."

As they neared the ruined village, he caught sight of the portable laundry, and with a "Thank you" he hurried off to take possession.—Youth's Companion.

## TRUE TO TRADITIONS OF SEA

Bluejackets Would Accept No Reward for Their Part in Aiding Injured in Wreck.

Several Indianapolis men were passengers on the New York Central train wrecked near Batavia, N. Y. One of them, in describing the wreck, told the following story:

"When I got into some clothes and got out to see what the trouble was I was surprised to see dozens of sailors as busy as bees helping care for the wounded and making people as comfortable as possible. It developed that our train was carrying two day coaches filled with bluejackets, and a few seconds after the crash came they were out of the cars and making themselves generally useful."

"Some time later representatives of the railroad company came through the crowd settling with the passengers for slight damages. Some asked \$50, others \$100, and checks for the amount asked were forthcoming. One big man said that \$100 would about square things with him, but added that the check should be made out to "those sailors out there." Accordingly the check was drawn in favor of the men who had been working like Trojans ever since the crash. But—

"The sailors refused to accept the money. The check was then turned over to the Red Cross to be used in naval relief work."

## French Goddess of Liberty.

The Goddess of Liberty was created by the French convention in 1793, and was enthroned by a public ceremony. It is not known who personated the goddess on the occasion, but probably she was dressed in the French tricolor, red, white and blue, with cap and flowing skirt of classic design. The French Liberty cap was red, the American is blue, with a border of gilt stars on white. The figure of Liberty on the early American coins had loose hair, tied behind, a sort of free and easy gown, with low neck and short sleeves and sandals without heels.

## Self-Conquest.

Patience and gentleness are not easy virtues when one is troubled within and buffeted without by the day's trials and demands. There are many times when the taking of a city might mean less to the individual soldier concerned than the conquest of his own spirit and tongue. There are tense days when a carping or unjust word falls on the spirit like a lighted match on tinder; wherefore we should be the more careful to stoke no tinder for ourselves, and toss no lighted matches at our fellows.

## Female Executioner.

According to the London Sunday Times of February 15, 1829, the hangman who executed Burke had a wife whom he had instructed in the art and mystery of hanging. Dressed in man's attire, while he was executing criminals in one part of the country, his lady was giving effect to the law in another. Burke, it may be recalled, was an Irishman, who was in the habit of suffocating his victims and selling their bodies to the anatomists. He was hanged at Edinburgh on January 28.

## Peculiar Bush Beans.

Careful tests have shown that certain kinds of bush beans which as a rule bear one good crop of early beans and then cease to produce, will, when started to flowerpots under glass, produce a fine crop much earlier than those planted in the open soil, and continue to produce beans all through the summer up until the vines are cut by frost in autumn. It is supposed the age of the plant makes the difference, as the one started under glass is older before it bears any beans at all.

## Good Way Out of Difficulty.

If you can't tell the truth, do not tell anything. If you do not wish to answer a man's question, tell him that if you did it would embarrass him and yourself, and he'll be glad to let you off.

## Indispensable but Undesirable.

What is that which I have not, which I do not wish to have, and yet if I had it I would not part with it for anything?—A bald head.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

## Classifying Time.

That man has great to-morrows before him who has great yesterdays behind him and is trying to put a great deal of greatness into his to-days.

## Daily Thought.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past, but an eternal now does always last.—Abraham Cowley.

## Special Bargains!

Fall and Winter Woolens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 4 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,  
184 THAMES STREET  
NEWPORT, R. I.

## LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1,000 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,  
182 THAMES ST.

## NOTICE

OFFICE OF  
Newport Gas Light Co.

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

## Newport Gas Light Co.

### Uncle Sam Returns Glasses.

As several correspondents have already revealed by means of appreciative letters, the field glasses which the government was forced to "borrow" for the use of its sailors when it went into the war are beginning to come back to their original owners—and to come back almost infinitely increased in value by the marks of hard handling which most of them bear.

For thus these once precious utensils have been made into precious relics and souvenirs. Every mark and stain on them is proof that they have helped to win the great victory, and to have one of these war-worn treasures is also evidence that its possessor made a willing sacrifice, small but real, when a need of his country was brought to his attention.—New York Times.

### Feeding the Doughboys.

Food stores for the army on hand in the United States, its possessions, France, and in transit to France on Jan. 1, 1919, were valued at \$800,000,000. At the time of the signing of the armistice approximately 10,000,000 pounds of food were being consumed by our troops in France each day, and there were on hand in France at that time 1,000,000,000 pounds of food in reserve. All this food has been transported on an average of 5,000 miles. It is estimated by the subsistence division that 3,000,000,000 meals were served to the army during the nineteen months of warfare with Germany.

### Average Life Nearly Doubled.

From 1848 to 1930, 25,000,000 deaths from the plague or "black death," occurred, which was one-fourth of the entire population of the world at that time. In 1761, 60 per cent of the English nation died before reaching the age of 20 years.

The average length of life in the sixteenth century was only 21 years, while in this, the twentieth century, the average life is 45 years. In India, however, the average life today is only 24 years.

We are enabled to see what the science of medicine is accomplishing in our more civilized countries, where ignorance and superstition do not prevail to any very great extent.

### Early Paper Mills.

The first paper mill in New England was established by Daniel Hinchman, born in Boston 230 years ago. It was not the first of its kind on the continent, however, the pioneer mill for the manufacture of paper having been built in 1690 by William Rittinghousen at a point within the city limits of Philadelphia. The first paper mills in England were erected at Darford in 1560. The French and Dutch, however, were the first Europeans to manufacture paper. Paper-making machinery was invented by Louis Robert, who sold his model to Didot, the great printer, who perfected the apparatus, with the assistance of Fourdrinier. The latter obtained an English patent in 1801, and gradually the paper industry was revolutionized.

## Eagle "Mikado" Pencil No. 174



# The Mercury.

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Saturday, June 14, 1919

## FLAG DAY

Cold and scholastic philosophers sometimes argue that a flag is only a textile fabric. Why then, they say, should twentieth century people think that a banner made up of red, white and blue stars and stripes is any better than any other combination of forms and colors?

Yet the fact remains that on a battle field, men fight with the abandon of desperation to save that red, white and blue bit of cloth from trailing in the ground. The flag stands for one's home town, for dear friends one has left behind, for all the tie of unity that binds together the various sections of a great and achieving country.

The man from Texas and the man from Maine are a long way apart in distance. Quite frequently they disagree on political history and economic philosophy. But let those two men get together in Germany or in Borneo or Japan, and they find that they think alike and that their interests are identical. They bow in reverence to the same bit of red, white, and blue. They will stand back to back and fight for it and for their common interest.

And so as years go on, the sections come closer together. When the man from Florida hears that the man from Oregon has accomplished this or that deed of triumph in some far off land, he is almost as proud of it as if he did it himself.

So the flag stands for the American idea, and it is dear to every American. It means so much that Flag Day has come to be a widely recognized occasion. On June 14, 1777, one hundred forty years ago today, Congress adopted the present emblem of Stars and Stripes as the United States flag. Let every school celebrate the occasion as one binding American sentiment together, and let every home in Newport recognize its loyalty to the American ideal by showing its colors.

## A LEGISLATOR FOR PRESIDENT

Discussing presidential possibilities, a far Western paper remarks that there has never been a president who was nominated and elected as a "business man," and the comment is further made that "statesmanship," not business, is the prime qualification. That is undoubtedly correct, not only as a matter of history, but as a policy which should be pursued in the future. Those qualities which are commonly in mind when one refers to the "business man" are important but are not in themselves sufficient in one who is likely to serve satisfactorily as the chief executive of the nation. "Statesmanship" includes some of the qualifications of a business man. That is to say, a man might be a successful business man without being a statesman, but he could not be a successful statesman without have many of the qualifications of a business man.

While it is true that no man has ever been nominated and elected president because he was classed as a "business man," there have been some nominated and elected who were not in fact and were not believed to be "statesmen." They were men who possessed neither the qualifications necessary for successful management of business, nor experience in public affairs which would justify confidence in their directing public policies. They were chosen because they had become justly famous and popular through other lines of public service.

Probably the nearest we have come to nominating and electing a man president on the theory that he was a "business man" was in the election of William McKinley, and his selection was not because of personal experience in business but because in his legislative career he had come so frequently and closely into relation with the business world that he was thoroughly familiar with its governmental interests and the effect of governmental policies upon American industry. McKinley was in a peculiar way the business man's candidate. By his years of satisfactory service in the House of Representatives he had demonstrated a high order of statesmanship which included an understanding of American business, public and private. His administration was characterized by efficiency and economy. The policies of his administration tended to development of American industry. So far as governmental policies affected American business there was probably no other time in our history when the government and American enterprise were more thoroughly in harmony.

It is the universal hope that the world, after its long chaos of violence, is now about to return to peaceful methods of settling quarrels. But to accomplish that, the people must be taught that they must look to the justice of the state for personal redress, rather than to their own physical violence and private vengeance.

## A SINGULAR FLOP

One of the most singular developments in Democratic politics, has been the change of front of the administration, regarding the idea of a big navy. Back in December, Secretary Daniels asked for an appropriation of \$750,000,000 for the navy. He then held that if the League of Nations was not created, the United States must have the biggest navy in the world. But now that the peace conference has agreed to the league plan, he abandons a project that was chimerical under any condition.

A few years ago you could hardly get the Democrats to vote for two battleships. The naval appropriation was sealed to the lowest limits.

Then last December they came forward and asked for a perfectly enormous construction, with 10 dreadnoughts, six cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, and 130 small craft. If they were right at one time they were utterly irrational and absurd at the other.

Apparently what they were after was to bluff England into support of the League of Nations. England was favorable to the League of Nations anyway, and it was not necessary to resort to any bluff games.

Exaggerated naval construction was one of the principal things that led to the war. Germany's needless naval expansion introduced suspicion and hostility in Europe. America cut a motes absurd figure in preaching disarmament one minute and threatening to build an enormous navy the next.

Political leaders who thus jump from one extreme to the other, demonstrate themselves to be unsafe leaders. The United States will need a big navy for a good while yet. But to get it, it is not likely to resort to the partly that originally starved the navy, then wanted one far too large, and now seems to be returning to the little navy idea again.

## CONTROLLING EXPLOSIVES

An underworld of anarchists is doing business in this country trying to create a reign of terror on a great scale. It is of course up to police forces and secret service men everywhere to co-operate to run down the authors of these crimes.

It will also occur to a good many people, that explosives are being handled much too freely in this country. There would be less danger of accident, as well as of crime, if they were kept under closer supervision.

Dealers in explosives would do well to observe strict precautions. The statutes regarding sale of such should be strengthened, or if considered satisfactory, should be strictly enforced. It seems a good proposition that explosives sold in quantity sufficient to do serious damage, should be kept in locked rooms or closets accessible only to trusted employees. And purchasers of such explosives all ought to be registered, with statement of the purpose for which the material was to be used.

Of course that would not cover various forms of explosives that chemists are able to make from materials harmless until compounded according to certain formulas. But people who are conducting experiments in the manufacture of explosives, are quite likely to attract attention. Unless they are known to be good and loyal citizens, their activities should be strictly watched by the police.

And people learning of such experiments being conducted in their neighborhood, are well justified if they display some curiosity about them, and report such matters to the proper authorities for investigation. The terroristic elements works so insidiously that it will take the co-operation of all good citizens to run it down.

## AN ERA OF VIOLENCE

Some people believe that as a result of the war, the country is going to be in for a period of violence in every day life. They feel that war has let loose men's brutal passions. Physical force has been exalted and people taught to kill by wholesale. As a result it is predicted that assaults, murders, rioting, lynching, and like disturbances, will become much more common than before.

War correspondents who have been studying the soldiers, feel that the great majority are thoroughly disciplined and have seen enough of the horrors of fighting. They only want to live at home in peace. However, they do seem to fear that some men who were of a rough and lawless temper when they entered the army, will have those tendencies stimulated by their experiences.

But in so far as there is a danger of this kind, it may affect those who stayed at home quite as much as the soldiers. Boys not quite old enough to go to war must have been affected by war sentiment. They and some older people may get the impression that human life is cheap, that force is the only final arbiter of disputes, and the only means to establish justice.

It must be made clear to all, that for a nation to resort to force to establish justice against a cruel and tyrannical foe, and for the private individual to attempt to accomplish his ends by violence, are two things that differ as widely as heaven and hell.

Mr. William Hamilton, who has been quite ill, is reported as somewhat improved.

## BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

### Races Called Off

The Crescent Beach Speedway Association were notified Tuesday that no permit would be granted for the proposed Automobile Races to be held the latter part of this month at Crescent Beach.

The Clay Head Police Commission failed to sanction this much-heralded affair at its special session on Monday night at the Court House, upon the advice of Judge Hub Millikin.

The local speed-kings are much peeved over this decree of the Commission and vow with vengeance that the next election will see Phil Mott on the throne as Justice of the Clay Head Court.

The following cars and drivers had officially entered this death-defying contest:

1. The Grey Devil Capt. Sam Maloof
2. Buick Bear-Cat Ollie Rose
3. The Tin Widow Calvin Millikin
4. Local Ambulance Speckle Rose
5. West Side Bullet Elmer Latham
6. The Methodist Terror Deacon Sharp
7. Piedmont Special Bill Lewis
8. The Sky-Rocket Speed Dodge

### Moonlight Festival

The operators of the local branch of the Providence Telephone Co. held a moonlight party at the Cliffs last Tuesday night. Refreshments and ice cream were served during the evening.

The following operators and friends attended: Miss Gladys Steadman, Chief Operator; Miss Carol White, Mrs. Ray Mitchell, Miss Elena Mott, Mr. Arthur Rose, night operator; Mr. Merton Mott, substitute operator; Ray Mitchell and Laurence Millikin.

Miss Lena Lamont has opened the "Transfer Lunch" for the season, being located between Madame Hurd's American Restaurant and Gene Millikin's Tensorial Parlors.

The New National Hotel is undergoing an exterior rejuvenating process through the artistic efforts of the "Littlefield-Levins" Decorating Co. The senior member of the firm, Lester Littlefield, known as the Human Fly, was the chief object of public observation last week, when he applied the camel's hair to the high towers and parapets of this popular hostelry.

Mrs. Banister and daughter, guests at the Dodge Cottage, gave an informal invitation dance in the adjoining ballroom last Thursday night, in honor of the officers of the U. S. S. Fulton, many of whom accepted the welcome hospitality of the hostesses and spent a most enjoyable evening.

Captain Frank Colwell of the Samoa, arrived in the Old Harbor Saturday afternoon after spending the past two weeks at Pawtucket as the guest of Dr. Walter E. Watson.

Fen Millikin and Frank Austin, local conventional artists, will appear in vaudeville the coming season at the Empire. They will present their latest creation entitled the "Rivals." Rehearsals are now being conducted in the vicinity of the theatre.

### Children's Day Exercises

The annual Children's Day exercises were held at the First Baptist Church last Sunday evening before a large congregation, the program being as follows:

- Singing by the Chorus
- Scripture response and Prayer
- Dr. Horace A. Roberts Recitation, "My Speech of Welcome"
- Stanley Sprague Recitation, "Stand by your Colors"
- Fabian Allen Exercise, "What We Can Do"
- Miss Almada Littlefield Recitation, "What We Have Done"
- Clara Wescott Exercise, "His Wonderful Works"
- Singing by the Chorus
- Recitation, "Your Words"
- Stella Smith Recitation, "Rogena Mitchell"
- Miss Susie Millikin Remarks by Pastor
- Offering
- Emblematic Piece, "Within the Folds of the Flag"
- Recitation, "Good Night"
- Theresa Allen Singing by the Chorus
- Benediction

Hi Willis and Bert Ayles have been booked to appear in a charity performance in Mechanics Hall on Saturday night for the benefit of the Fishermen's Loan Association. They will present their latest farce entitled "Raising the Ante."

### House Warming

C. Elmer Dodge was the host to a merry gathering of friends last Monday evening at his new home on Connecticut avenue. The affair, which was strictly stag, was scheduled for eight-thirty and by the time the clock 'strych nine' the festivities were in full swing, music for the occasion being rendered by True Dodge and Charlie Arnold, the popular Hawaiian string ticklers.

The Corn Neck Jetney Company and the local ambulance provided the means of transportation for the many guests.

Promptly at nine-thirty the gentlemen were introduced to Dr. Evans of Indianapolis, whose popularity increased as the evening progressed. A steak supper with all the accessories was served at eleven o'clock, at the conclusion of which Irving Ball, the "John Bunny" of New Shoreham, officiated as toastmaster for the customary post-prandial exercises.

The first speaker introduced was Rep. Henry K. Littlefield, who in the course of his remarks referred to the host as the "Mackerel King." After speaking at length upon the subject of Deep Sea Fishing, during which he handed several complimentary bouquets to the host and his diminutive shipmate, Arlo C. Littlefield, he was abruptly interrupted by the toastmaster, who desired a change of subjects and vociferously insisted that Councilman Sharp take the floor and discuss the subject of Agriculture. Other speakers introduced included Fred Slater, U. S. N., and Sheriff Andrew V. Willis.

The inspection and dedicatory exercises were closed in short form about 3 a. m. The guests present were Sylvester Littlefield, Ned Allen, Leon Tabbutt, Doc Lockwood, Arlo C. Littlefield, Arthur Rose, Rep. Henry K. Littlefield, Fred A. Slater, John Millikin, Councilman Wm. B. Sharp, Judge Wm. P. Lewis, Irving Ball, Robert Mitchell, Sheriff Andrew V. Willis, Sylvanus Willis, William P. Dodge, Eugene Stinson, Charles Arnold, True Dodge.

### Wedding

Miss Georgia Millikin, daughter of Mrs. Kathryn Millikin Mott, and Mr. Rodell Ball of the Sandy Point Coast.



## WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., June 7, 1919.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent June 22 to 28, storm wave 23 to 27, cool wave 24 to 28. This will not be a great storm, but it will be one of the most severe of three storms of this June. The forecasts for June were that the north third of the cultivated parts of the United States and Canada would get from about to below normal rain; middle third from about to above normal rain, and the cotton states above normal rain. The dates for most severe storms and most rain for June were within three days of May 31, June 14 and 29. Dates for least severe storms and least rain were within three days of June 7 and 21.

The major, or larger, storms cross continent from west to east, on an average of about six days apart. They constitute the index that points to all weather changes on this continent. To get best results from weather forecasts it is necessary for the reader to keep watch of these trans-continental storms. Every neighborhood has a few people who give more attention to weather matters than others. I would be pleased to assist local crop-weather clubs made up of subscribers to papers that regularly publish my weather forecasts. These local clubs could take up questions of local interest, as do similar clubs in many cities. I solicit correspondence on this subject. Always inclose stamped and addressed envelope. Clubs should meet once a month.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of 27, plain sections 28, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 29, eastern sections 30, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 1. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This disturbance will be very much the same, as the preceding in all its features, except that the cool wave of the latter will go to lower degrees than in the former and rainfall of latter will be greater than in the former.

I still expect too much rain last half of June for alfalfa and early small grain harvests. Watch the periods of greatest and least amounts of rain within three days of given dates. They will not all be correct, but they will be better than guessing.

Grand Station, were united in marriage on Tuesday night at the home of the bride. Dr. Horace A. Roberts of the First Baptist Church performed the ceremony. A reception was held later at the residence of Mr. Frank Ball, the father of the groom. The affair was very quiet, only the immediate members of the families attending.

### School Notes

Two representatives of the State College were among us last week, Mr. Kinney, director of Boys' and Girls' Club work, and Prof. Spanton, who was investigating the practicability of establishing a course in vocational agriculture in the High School. Should such a course be established, one-half the salary of the instructor would be permanently paid by the Federal government and the State would pay a large part of the remainder for the first two years. Such a course, if patronized as it should be, would undoubtedly add a good many thousand dollars to the annual income of our future citizens.

According to present plans the graduation exercises will be held on Wednesday evening, June 25, at the First Baptist Church, and the prize speaking and spelling contests the evening before. The award of the judges in the essay contest will be announced and the winning essays read at the prize speaking.

### Sailors Take Revenge

After a trouncing a week previous at the hands of the local outfit of ball tossers, Uncle Sam's warriors, hailing from the U. S. S. Fulton, Sunday took sweet revenge upon Manager Heinze's aggregation at the K. of C. field, romping away with the game in easy fashion, the final count being 15 (over all) for the Jackies and 8 runs to the credit of Harlequins.

When his highness, Umpire Kirk Negus belched forth his customary "Play Ball," Manager Callahan of the sailors rushed Blackie, the Hawaiian Phenom to the mound to dispense his wares, of which he had 57 varieties. His choice could not have been wiser, for the little fellow was in the pink of condition and the old pill described rings around the necks of the local artillery, several of whom broke their backs in an endeavor to connect and get a look at first base.

The veteran, John McCray, was elected to serve up the slants for the Harlequins. He went well for his five innings, at the end of which time he had nothing left but a prayer and his glove. Battling John was completely unnerved by the aviation exploits of his waddling outfield, who took to the clouds frequently.

Manager Heinze derided one of his former stars from left field in the fourth frame and sent Deacon Sharp out to tread the daisies for the remainder of the battle. The Deacon connected for two safeties in three stands at the plate and managed to bump one of Blackie's twists on his last appearance. Altogether, his entrance was a good move, lack of practice being his only drawback.

Next week it is hoped that the fans will see several new faces in the lineup, as there is plenty of good material to choose from. Benson for the locals caught his usual good game behind the plate and Lahey guarded the first bag in a highly commendable manner. He and the battery displayed the only inside stuff exhibited by the locals during the whole melée.

The teams lined up as follows:  
U. S. S. Fulton c Block Island  
Herding c Benson  
Rand 1b Lahey  
McLaughlin 3b Wescott  
Salmon 2b Carroll  
Bishop 5b Millikin  
Cooper lf Sharp  
Rone cf Payne  
Gondner cf McCray  
Keeher p

Umpire: Kirk Negus.  
Attendance 300.  
Time: 1 hr 45 min.

## PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. Benjamin Brown, who has been spending several months with his son, Mr. Walter Brown, and Mrs. Brown and family of Pomfret, Conn., has returned to this town and will make his home with his nephew, Mr. David Caswell, and Mrs. Caswell and family.

Mr. Henry Whitehead, who recently purchased the Myers place near St. Paul's Church, has a new house nearly completed, the former house having been burned some time ago.

Mrs. William B. Mott has sold the Pierce estate on Pierce avenue, Tiverton, which she purchased recently, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hedley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hedley of this town. The property consists of a bungalow and a two-tenement house, and Mr. and Mrs. Hedley are now occupying the lower tenement in the larger house.

Mrs. Caroline Paquin has returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Paquin, for an extended visit. She has been residing in the West for a number of years.

Mr. Benjamin C. Sherman was taken suddenly ill at his home and does not show the improvement his friends could wish.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown and family of Newport have moved into the house recently bought by Mr. Perry Sherman on the East Main Road. Mr. Sherman is having some improvements made there.

The third and fourth degrees were conferred upon a class at the Fair Hall by the Portsmouth Grange degree team, at the regular meeting.

Mr. Ray B. Talman, who has been guest of his mother, Mrs. Isabelle Talman, has returned to his home in Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Oscar Miller and her son August, of New York, have opened their summer cottage at Bristol Ferry.

Miss Hattie Chase, who has spent the past three years with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Chase, has gone to Weymouth, Conn., as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pollard for the summer.

Mrs. Hannah B. Holman, widow of Thomas Holman, died at her home on the East Shore Tuesday evening. She has been ill for a long time, and under the care of a nurse all the past winter.

Mrs. Holman was born in Portsmouth October 28, 1835, and was the daughter of Oliver and Phebe (Thurston) Albro and the oldest of five children. She was married September 25, 1858, to Thomas Holman, and to them were born three children—Frederick, Fannie L. and Herman T., who died September 19, 1888. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Holman has lived at the homestead with her daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Freeborn. She is survived by two children, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren; a brother, Dr. Christopher Albro, and a sister, Mrs. George H. Breed, of Genesee, Ill. Funeral services were held at St. Paul's Church on Friday at 2.30 p. m.

St. Paul's Guild met on Tuesday with Miss Julia Anthony on West Main Road, for sewing.

Mrs. Manich of Providence has been spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pacheco on Turnpike avenue.

Col. William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a whist at the Chapter House Monday afternoon. Mrs. Sarah White had the highest score and received a handkerchief. Cake and tea were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Holman, their son, Clifton, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Merle Holman of Springfield, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Holman.

The following books were loaned from the Portsmouth Free Public Library during May:—History 40, biography 12, geography and travel 23, science and art 12, poetry and drama 3, literature and language 20, fiction 600, miscellaneous 11, total 621.

Mrs. Bradford Norman has returned to Brook Farm from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Jones, and Mr. Jones in St. Louis.

Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt has arrived at Sandy Point Farm from New York.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall is to occupy "Oak Glen," the Julia Ward Howe homestead in this town for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, who spend most of their time there, will reside in Newport for the summer.

A filtration plant is being installed at the Naval Coal Depot on the west shore for the Station's water supply.

Lieut. Col. Sherburne Whipple, U. S. A., of the Headquarters Co., 80th division, has returned from overseas duty and has joined his family, who are guests of Mrs. Whipple's sister, Mrs. Everett P. Smith, at St. Mary's Rectory.

Mr. Robert E. Brooks has completed twenty-one years of service as janitor of the Newport County Court House.

### Weekly Almanac, JUNE, 1919

| STANDARD TIME. |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Day            | Sun  | Mon  | Tues | Wed  | Thurs | Fri  | Sat  | Sun  | Mon  | Tues | Wed  |
| 21 Sat         | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 | 9 12  | 9 17 | 9 24 | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 |
| 22 Sun         | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 | 9 12  | 9 17 | 9 24 | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 |
| 23 Mon         | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 | 9 12  | 9 17 | 9 24 | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 |
| 24 Tues        | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 | 9 12  | 9 17 | 9 24 | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 |
| 25 Wed         | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 | 9 12  | 9 17 | 9 24 | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 |
| 26 Thurs       | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 | 9 12  | 9 17 | 9 24 | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 |
| 27 Fri         | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 | 9 12  | 9 17 | 9 24 | 5 07 | 8 21 | 9 11 | 9 01 |

First Quarter, June 6th 8.22am, morning  
Full Moon, June 13th 12.22am, evening  
Last Quarter, June 21st 1.22am, morning  
New Moon, June 27th 4.53am, evening

## Deaths.

In this city, 7th inst., William K. Covell, in 74th year.  
In this city, 7th inst., David E. Lavery, in 54th year.  
In this city, 7th inst., Henry H. Smith, in 64th year.  
In this city, 8th inst., Anna C. widow of Jacob Thomas, in her 74th year.  
Suddenly in this city, 7th inst., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Philip Harrington, John J. Condon, in 64th year.  
In this city, 12th inst., at the home of the aged, Julia F. Barker, in her 82d year.  
In Providence, 3th inst., Mary Alice, wife of Edgar R. James of this city.  
In Portsmouth, 13th inst., Hannah B. widow of Thomas Holman, in her 84th year.  
At the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, 5th inst., Margaret (McLean) Kerson, wife of J. H. Kerson, formerly of this city, aged 23 years.

## NEW ENGLAND NEWS

### IN TABLOID FORM

### Items of Interest From All

### Sections of Yankee Land

Thomas Hamel, 65, a resident of Lawrence 38 years, has begun to attend classes to fit himself to become an American citizen. In all of his residence here he never took any steps toward acquiring citizenship.

Because his father, James Duran, refused to give him \$10, Elmer C. Burdell, 18, of Brighton, Mass., went to his room and fired a shot into the calf of his leg. Other bullets were wild. The young man is said to have been drinking.

George A. Mott of Trenton, N. J., was chosen president of the National Association of Fisheries Commissioners, which held its 11th annual convention in New Haven. S. Earle of Baltimore is secretary and B. A. Hallows of Providence treasurer.

The proposition to take part in a general strike beginning July 1 is a case a retiral is refused Tom Mooney was voted down by the Worcester Central Labor Union. A motion to levy a per capita tax of 50 cents to help fight the case in the courts was also negatived.

A Boston-Glasgow direct passenger service is announced by the Anchor line which schedules the Massilia to sail from Boston on July 12. Since the Allan line gave up business several years ago, there has been no direct passenger service, although inquiries for reservations have been frequent. The Massilia has been on the route between Liverpool and Calcutta, being of the one-class type and with accommodations for about 60 passengers.

Bernard A. Lepper, who was reported to have died from pneumonia while with the American army in France, returned to his home in Bridgewater, Mass., thereby startling his relatives and friends. Lepper explained that he lost his registration card while overseas and this being found among the effects of a dead soldier led to the report of his death. He reached New York a few days ago with members of the 79th division.

Worcester's Parks and Recreation Commission will give a public hearing June 13 on the proposal to permit Sunday baseball under certain restrictions in Worcester's public parks. The commission wants to learn the sentiment of Worcester people on the matter. If the sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of Sunday baseball the Park Board will try to devise some means of satisfying the public even though the law prohibits Sunday baseball.

If the Mass. Legislature adopts a bill reported to it by its committee on education, it will be unlawful to employ in "any factory, workshop, manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment" in Massachusetts any non-English speaking person between 21 and 40 years of age except a married woman, unless such person attends a school or class approved by the school authorities of the municipality in which he or she is employed.

The joint judiciary committee of the Mass. Legislature heard the details of the proposed sale of state-owned land in South Boston to the federal government for use as a naval base. John N. Cole, chairman of the state commission on waterways and public lands, told the committee that a satisfactory agreement had been reached between the navy department and his commission. By this agreement the United States will pay the commonwealth \$1,091,000 for 4,391,480 square feet of land, most of which is now under water, and on which great docks and piers will be built.

The Mass. House by an overwhelming vote, refused to reconsider its vote whereby it had accepted the



## SENATE ORDERS TREATY PRINTED

Was Brought Direct From Paris  
by Special Correspondent of  
Chicago Newspaper.

COPY PRESENTED BY BORAH.

Leads Fight to Spread Text on Record  
and Starts a Twenty Hour Task  
of Reading Document Ere  
Vote Insures Publication.

Washington.—After a long and tempestuous voyage across the troubled oceans of senatorial conversation, over the shoals of opposition and through the devious channels of parliamentary procedure, the text of the peace treaty, so long guarded in Paris from publicity anywhere except in Germany, landed safe in the harbor of the Congressional Record.

Senator Borah of Idaho, true to his promise that he would make the treaty public if it fell into his hands, fired out the senate by reading laboriously from the lengthy document when permission was first withheld to have it printed in the Record. Finally the senate consented to save itself hours and hours of time and permit the senator merely to send the document to the government printing office and have it put into the Record.

The deep resentment of the senate over the discovery that copies of the treaty are in possession of Wall street financiers prompted it to act hastily in the matter to shatter the precedents governing senate action on a treaty and determine on a course which will afford full publicity to all that has been agreed on by the peace commissioners.

Senator Borah obtained his copy of the treaty from a Chicago newspaper correspondent who recently returned from abroad. The text is in French and English and is not one of the copies which were issued by the German government. It is said to have been obtained in Paris.

When the senator offered it to the senate for publication he started a controversy which raged for five hours, to the exclusion of all other senate business. Democratic senators tried in vain to prevent the treaty gaining publication, but were unable to head off the Republican majority, which had the support of eight of the Democratic senators.

Senator Borah's motion to have the treaty published carried, 47 to 24. A motion by Senator Beckham of Kentucky to reconsider this vote was defeated, 41 to 26.

In the interim between the making of the motion by Senator Beckham and the calling of the roll on the motion Senator Borah began to read the treaty. At that time it appeared that the Democrats would not permit the motion to reconsider to come to a vote, and this would have prevented the publication of the treaty in the Record.

\*\*\*\*\*  
★ LABOR CONVENTION ★  
★ FULLY INDORSES ★  
★ LEAGUE OF NATIONS. ★  
★  
★ Atlantic City.—"We declare ★  
★ our indorsement of the triumph ★  
★ of freedom and justice and de- ★  
★ mocracy exemplified in the cov- ★  
★ enant of the League of Nations. ★  
★ The five guiding principles laid ★  
★ down by the American Federa- ★  
★ tion as basic principles of a last- ★  
★ ing peace are firmly imbedded in ★  
★ the draft, and we feel that with ★  
★ peace so built the world has ★  
★ truth been made safe for de- ★  
★ mocracy." ★  
★ Organized wage earners of ★  
★ America, 3,200,000 strong, thus ★  
★ voiced its unqualified approval ★  
★ here of the new tie uniting the ★  
★ great nations of the world to ★  
★ uphold civilization through the ★  
★ tenets laid down at the peace ★  
★ conference in Paris. ★  
\*\*\*\*\*

### PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

Germany, if she signs the peace treaty and gives satisfactory guarantees that she will establish a stable government and loyally carry out the provisions of the treaty, doubtless will be permitted to become a member of the League of Nations.

It is said that five days after the presentation of the reply of the allies the Germans must give notice as to whether they propose to sign the peace treaty.

Berlin denies reports of a cabinet crisis and declares only the present government can sign or reject the peace treaty.

Only regulars are left in the American army in Europe, return of all divisions raised from the National Guard and the National Army having been returned.

Berlin fears a new Spartan outbreak and the followers of Hugo Haase are predicting the overthrow of Ebert and Scheidemann within eight days.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, has gone to Cologne to investigate the situation along the Rhine, which has developed the Rhenish republic.

Italian press divided on advisability as to negotiating with Germans.

Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut does not expect to call a special session of the Connecticut Legislature to act upon the suffrage amendment. In an interview the Governor said he knew of no emergency which calls for an extra session. The General Assembly will not meet in regular session until 1921.

ALVIN C. YORK.

Hero of World War  
Most Valiant Feat.



When Sergt. Alvin C. York of the Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, Eighty-second Division, reputed to have accomplished the greatest single feat of the war, arrived from France he was greeted by the Tennessee Society of New York and taken to the Waldorf-Astoria, where a dinner was served in his honor. The sergeant was presented with \$2,000 in Liberty Bonds. This photograph shows Sergeant York holding a picture of his aged mother.

### PLAN COURT TO TRY GERMAN WAR LORDS

Kaiser Dodges Neutral Trial, Declining to Play Martyr for Sake of Germany.

Berlin.—The constitutional convention has completed its consideration of a bill creating a state court which would try those accused of starting, lengthening and lasting the war. It will be presented to the national assembly soon.

The measure provides for a committee of fifteen members of the national assembly to investigate the political and military leadership of the country prior to and during the war, and requires the government to produce any documents needed at the projected trial. The court would be composed of fifteen members, including the presidents of the imperial, military, Prussian, Bavarian and Hanseatic supreme courts, five members of the national assembly and five senators. The accused would be permitted to have counsel and would be given the privilege of testifying. Deliberations of the court would be secret, and there would be no appeal from its verdict.

Former Emperor Wilhelm declines voluntarily to offer himself as a sacrifice for the sins of Germany. The ex-Kaiser did not encourage the plan conceived in a circle of his personal friends here to relieve Holland of the question of his delivery and at the same time do something for his own reputation by boldly offering to stand trial before a neutral high court.

The person who went to Amerongen on that alleged mission and whose identity cannot be disclosed has returned with a report that his mission was unsuccessful. He is said to have found the ex-Kaiser so optimistic that nothing could happen to him, and aside from that in such a nervous condition, that he was unable to put the idea over.

The idea has not been abandoned entirely, but it is said the originators of the scheme are very sceptical.

The plan was for the ex-Kaiser to call upon the heads of two neutral governments to create a high court made up of European neutrals, before which he was voluntarily to place himself on trial to answer the charges made against him by the Allies.

### LIFTS EMBARGO ON METALS.

Gold and Silver Now Available for Foreign Trade.

Washington.—The embargo against the exportation and importation of gold was removed by President Wilson on recommendation of the Federal Reserve Board.

Hereafter gold may be imported or exported freely to all countries with the exception of Bolshevik Russia and enemy countries.

The control exercised over foreign exchange was terminated.

### BIG WHEAT OUTLOOK IN KANSAS.

Outturn Estimated as High as 218,000,000 Bushels.

Topeka, Kan.—Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture announces harvesting of wheat in this state is beginning in southeastern counties and is expected to reach the wheat belt of the south-central counties by June 20. The outturn is estimated as high as 218,000,000 bushels, and far greater than any wheat crop ever produced by any other state in the union.

A carrier pigeon alighted on the fishing schooner Pollyanna off Cape Cod, and reached the South Boston pier. The leg band on the left leg was stamped "3172" and the other leg band "A. U. 18 B." Capt. Mason of the schooner says that pigeon was exhausted when it came aboard and was easily captured.

## 3,000, INCLUDING CHILDREN, SLAIN

Peasant Revolts Lead to Wholesale Slaughter by Hungarian Reds.

TROOPS FIRE INTO MASSES.

Oedenburg Now Declared in State of Siege and Dictatorship Proclaimed—Massacre Follows Refusal to Join the Bolsheviks.

Vienna.—Three thousand peasants, including women and children, have been shot or hanged by the Red army as a consequence of revolts in western Hungary around Oedenburg, according to news considered trustworthy, which has been received here. The entire village of Kollerhof was burned.

The massacre took place after 32 villages surrounding Oedenburg had refused to go over to Bolshevism. They desired to join with Austria.

Belu Kun, the Communist leader and minister of foreign affairs, and Joseph Pogany, Bolshevik minister of war, visited the districts, then sent orders to Commissioner Semely, to whom such class of work is usually deputed because of his bloodthirsty character, to conduct requisitions of clothing, food and imperial paper crowns, now called "blue money" to distinguish it from "reds" or Soviet money.

The peasants, according to the advice, gathered a small army, numbering a few thousand, armed with rifles, axes, scythes and similar weapons, against which a Red division was sent. The peasants were surrounded. Kollerhof was shelled, then machine guns were turned against it on Thursday and Friday nights. A majority of those fleeing from the burning village were shot. Those who were captured were hanged.

Severe fighting is in progress between Budapest and Vienna, north of the Danube, between the Czech-Slovak and the Hungarian Communist forces. The Hungarians have crossed the River Neutra and are threatening Pressburg (Pozsony).

The position of the Czechs in Slovakia is more serious, as the Hungarian Communists have been stirring up the Slovaks against the Czechs. The Hungarians point out that the Czechs refused to give the Slovaks autonomy and also have not treated them as brothers. They add that for 1,000 years the Slovaks and Hungarians lived together and should continue to do so.

Patriotism is at white heat in Prague, according to reports from the Czech capital. The pride of the Czechs, it is reported, has been hurt by the defeats of the Czech legionaries, who have been regarded, especially by the women, as the world's greatest soldiers. The legionaries, trained in France, have been doing the best work against the Hungarians. While the Czech soldiers generally are Socialists, there are no indications that they have been tainted by Bolshevism.

### PEASANTS DEFEATED AFTER HARD BATTLE.

Hungarian Reds Besiege Town and Slaughter Defenders.

London.—Armed peasants, who revolted against the Hungarian Communist government and Hungarian troops, have been engaged in heavy fighting in western Hungary, which resulted in the defeat of the peasants, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna says.

Four thousand peasants assembled near Oedenburg (Sopron), between Zinkendorf and Kollerhof, with the object of displacing the Soviet government in Oedenburg. They were intercepted on the march near Zinkendorf by the Communist garrison from Oedenburg, armed with artillery and machine guns. A bloody battle followed, and the peasants were driven back and surrounded in Kollerhof by the Red Guards.

### WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

BRUSSELS.—Cardinal Mercier will visit America in August.

LONDON.—Delay in naming an ambassador to the United States causes the British press bitterly to criticize the government and to express fears that it will result in straining the friendship between Great Britain and America.

MEXICO CITY.—The Mexican government has ordered withdrawal of the Mexican delegates from the Pan-American Congress as a protest against the speech recently made before the Congress by Speaker Gillett, of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee begins investigation of the peace treaty leak. Senators Borah and Lodge and Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state, were heard and subpoenas were issued for five leading New York bankers.

WASHINGTON.—In the hope and expectation of exploiting the government and the soldiers in connection with the appropriation for soldiers' lands, representatives of selfish interests are flocking to Washington to unload worthless property on the government.

The Lynn city council has voted to change the name of Wyoma square to Curtis square, in honor of Frederick L. Curtis, Jr., who died from pneumonia at a base hospital in France Jan. 23, 1918. Curtis formerly lived at 191 Broadway, Lynn, which is in the center of the square, and was a member of C. company, 101st signal corps.

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK:

Assistant Secretary of  
the League of Nations.



Raymond B. Fosdick, who went over with the American Peace Commission, and who was formerly chairman of the government's Commission on Training Camp Activities, has been selected for the post of assistant secretary of the League of Nations.

### U. S. SENATE DEMANDS FULL TREATY DRAFT

Foreign Relations Committee to Examine Charges Made by Lodge and Borah.

Washington.—Investigation of how "special interests" in New York obtained copies of the full text of the peace treaty with Germany, denied to the public and to the United States senate, is being made by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The investigation was ordered by a unanimous vote of the senate, following a bitter encounter between Senators Lodge and Hitchcock, respectively Republican and administration leaders.

The resolution demanding the text of the treaty from the state department, introduced by Senator Johnson of California and pending for several days, was adopted without a roll call shortly after this discussion.

Senator Hitchcock and other Democratic leaders had left the chamber, only a few of the new members among the Democrats being present. Mr. Johnson refused to lay it aside, and no one was ready to speak, so it was voted on and passed. Vice President Marshall put the question over again, thus affording an opportunity for a roll call, but no "nays" were heard and none of the Democrats present took advantage of this opportunity to summon the administration leaders.

The text of the Johnson resolution follows:

"Whereas, The peace treaty has been completed and has been delivered to the representatives of Germany; and,

"Whereas, A synopsis only of the treaty has been given publicly in the United States, and our people are entitled to know its full contents, and to what, if any, engagements they may have been committed; and,

"Whereas, It is reported in the press that the entire treaty has been cabled to the state department and is now in the possession of the state department; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be and he is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, forthwith to transmit to the senate the full text of the treaty of peace completed at the Paris conference and delivered to the representatives of Germany."

Acting Secretary of State Polk said later in the day that he would refer this request to Paris. As a result of his statement there is keen interest among the Republicans to see if President Wilson will continue officially to hold the treaty from it.

Mr. Polk also admitted that he had so far received no instructions as to giving out the text which he has in his possession.

## CUTICURA HEALS PIMPLES

On face, itched severely. Was disfigured and ashamed to go out. Scaled over and were large and hard. Broke into large sore eruptions. Could not sleep. Troubled four months. Advised to try Cuticura and sent for free sample. Bought more, and after using four cakes Soap and four boxes Ointment was healed. From signed statement of Miss Carolina Schlana, 15 Hewitt St., Providence, R. I., Sept. 19, 1918.

### Cuticura For Toilet Uses

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted, now and then, by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation of the skin or scalp. By using these fragrant emollients for all toilet purposes you may prevent many skin and scalp troubles becoming serious. Cuticura Talcum is indispensable for every toilet tale.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card to: Cuticura, Dept. 2, Boston. Send anywhere, Soap Box, Cuticura 25 and 20c. Talcum 25c.

## THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

Wm. H. Hammett, Pres. Wm. Paine Sheffield, Vice Pres.  
W. P. Carr, Secretary

Trustees:

Wm. Paine Sheffield Wm. K. Covell  
Wm. H. Hammett W. P. Buffum  
Wm. A. Sherman Peter King  
Wm. W. Covell Anthony Stewart  
Bradford Norman W. P. Carr  
H. C. Stevens T. T. Pitman  
G. P. Taylor

Interest 4 per cent. per annum.

## It Won't Be Long

My friend, before the cool days will be as antiquated as the old brick oven of Colonial days. We are all saying, more or less,

### Let George Do It

Let the gas man shovel the coal and sift the ashes; you just scratch a match.

After a year of careful investigation and study, we have concluded to introduce to you the

## VULCAN Line of Gas Ranges

Sold by the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York City. Made by people who know and who devote the best there is in them to building the best there is for you.

No lower priced than others; but far better and no more.

LET US PROVE IT YOU

## TITUS'

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OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

In its participation account it offers a conservative institution where small as well as large depositors may safely deposit their savings and inactive accounts

4 per cent interest

paid on Participation Accounts

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## SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS Manufacturing Confectioners

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NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY  
INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY  
TELEPHONE CONNECTION All Goods are Pure Absolutely

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Let us place one or more of these appliances in your home on trial

## BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

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## SPRING SHOES

We are now showing the new spring styles in foot wear. Quality and style predominate in all of our lines

FOR FARM WEAR

Men's Black or Tan Grain Work Shoes, extra value, \$4.00 a pair

The T. Mumford Seabury Co., 214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

# LEG SAVED BY "Y" MAN

Captain in 26th Div. wounded at Chateau Thierry, tells of service rendered by "Y"

Boston, Mass.—That his leg was saved at Chateau Thierry by the prompt and fearless action of a Y. M. C. A. secretary, is the statement of Capt. Walter W. Austin, 47 School st., Brookline, Mass., who has just received his discharge from the 3rd Bat., 104th Inf., 26th Division. The "Y" man is T. B. Lathrop, pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Branford, Conn., a church which is soon to celebrate its 75th anniversary. Mr. Lathrop was returned in January after nearly a year of service with the Yankee Division in the front lines, and marched with his men in the parade, April 25th. For his conspicuous valor at the field dressing station on the outskirts of Tourcey Mr. Lathrop has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross by Major James H. McDade, also of the 3rd Battalion, who will return next week to his former position in the advertising department of the Boston Transcript.

"The 3rd Battalion, 104th Infantry went forward on July 18, 1918, at two o'clock in the morning. The towns of Tourcey and Glevy were taken from the Germans in our advance that day. I was wounded at about five o'clock in the morning by a high explosive shell, a fragment of which passed through both thighs, tearing the left leg badly. I was taken from the field by the stretcher bearers to a dressing station in charge of Capt. Kirkpatrick, M. C. of Lynn. He had raised the flag of the army Red Cross over a stone culvert under the road. The Boche observers had spotted the flag and the place was under a terrific and constant shell fire day and night. Fortunately there were no direct hits during the time Capt. Kirkpatrick was stationed in the culvert, nearly 48 hours.

"When I was brought in there were 16 other cases lying on the earth under a stone arch where the doctor was working by candle light. If it had not been dry weather for several days before we would surely have been out of luck. A little rain fell that morning but not enough to get in under the shelter.

"The Captain finally came to me and attended to my wounds. The left leg he could not do much for and he said that if I were not rushed to a hospital I would certainly lose the leg. It was quite a problem to move me from that protected place to a hospital where I could get surgical attention. The motor ambulances could not back up to the culvert. The shells were falling as thickly as rain on every side of us. Before I was wounded I never felt fear of being under fire but believe me with both legs smashed I was scared cold to go out where the shells were breaking.

"Mr. Lathrop, the 'Y' secretary with our battalion, was assisting Capt. Kirkpatrick in his care of the wounded. He was at work every minute of those 48 hours of the advance in that place. The moment the doctor ordered me to a hospital, without an instant's hesitation, Mr. Lathrop picked me up in his arms, walked out of that culvert, and barely escaping death a dozen times, placed me in a motor ambulance that was about to leave for the rear.

"If as I understand, Major McDade has recommended Mr. Lathrop for the Cross, I for one am here, or any place, to back up that recommendation."

## ADOPT "Y" HUT SYSTEM

Service to A. E. F. inspires Chinese.

Paris (By Mail).—Sixty-nine Chinese Y. M. C. A. secretaries have been so impressed with the work of the Association among the armies of the Allies that at a conference recently held at Versailles, they decided that similar methods should be adopted in China. The use of huts like those used so effectively in the Army camps will bring the work of the "Y" in China directly to all the people, whereas now it reaches chiefly the higher classes.

Chinese coffers by the hundreds of thousands were used in the labor units in France, and these men for the first time came into contact with the work of the Association. Native secretaries were provided as far as possible.

Some of these, it was decided at the conference, will remain in France and some will go to Great Britain to study in schools of practical arts.

There were thirteen students, as many preachers, half a dozen teachers, a cowriter and a boy scout secretary among the professions represented at the conference. The men came from widely separated parts of the republic, Manchuria, Shanling, Tsoukien, Szechuan, Chi-Li, Tientsin, Chekiang, Kwantung, Kiangsu, Shansi, Anhui and Hupeth.

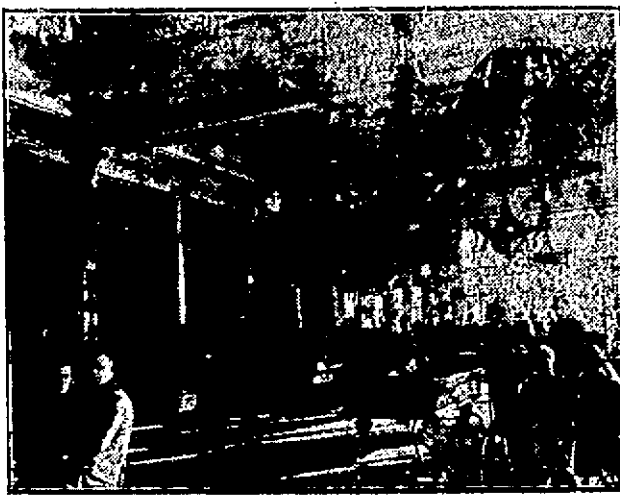
## EXPORTS DRAMA TO FRANCE

In the month ending April 22 the Y. M. C. A. Entertainment Bureau and the Overseas Theatre League recruited in America and sent abroad 126 American entertainers to be added to the force of 657 American and 150 French artists playing for the A. E. F.

## Egyptian Pyramids.

It took 123,000,045 slaves, working 14 hours a day for three centuries to complete the pyramids of Egypt, and the mummies exported from them have not brought, all told, \$1,000,000.—New York Sun.

## Roulette Gives Way to Pool at Aix-Le-Bains



In the big gambling casino at Aix, which is leased by the Y. M. C. A., the American game of skill has replaced the French game of chance. They had to hire the Yankee soldier to come to Aix, but one taste of "Y" hospitality and he had to be hired to stay away.

## "THE 'Y' SOUGHT SERVICE, NOT FAME," SAYS GEORGE W. PERKINS

Chairman of War Work Finance Committee returns home and reports fully on monumental and efficient organization reared by Y. M. C. A. for service to A. E. F.

George W. Perkins of New York, chairman of the finance committee of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., has just returned from Europe, where he spent over four months in making a thorough investigation of the work done by the Y. M. C. A. Chairman Perkins' report is an impressive exhibit of the prodigious service rendered by the great organization in all directions in the war land, and members and friends of the Association may well feel that its big task was well done. In his summary Perkins says:

"No higher tribute could be paid to the work of the Y. M. C. A. than that which is now being paid by the Army itself, for it is either taking over or largely co-operating in the work of continuing and enlarging the activities instituted by the Y. M. C. A. at the beginning of its work in Europe. After the armistice was signed, it was neither necessary nor practical to keep the soldiers at military drill every day. Our men had not intended to enter the army as a permanent calling. They had simply gone into the war to whip Germany. When the job was finished, they were through, and they wanted to come home immediately and get to work at their civilian occupations. There were more than 2,000,000 of them scattered through France and Germany. The great question was how to occupy the time of these men, how to give them healthy occupation and at the same time prepare them, at least in some degree, for the work they were to take up on returning home. The army at once turned to the Y. M. C. A. for help in solving this problem. General headquarters assigned many high officers to co-operate in the work the Y. M. C. A. was carrying on in athletics, entertainment and educational activities.

"The Army has not taken over the Y. M. C. A.'s athletic and entertainment departments, but the officers of the Army are now closely associated with the Y. M. C. A. directors of these activities, and the two organizations, working in close co-operation, are today shaping the policy of entertainment and athletic activities, the Y. M. C. A. furnishing the money, and the Y. M. C. A. and Army jointly furnishing the personnel. I believe that the beneficial effects of the educational program laid down by the Y. M. C. A., and the athletic activities it has carried on, have been so far-reaching that the War Department will hereafter continue these activities in our army in times of peace as well as in times of war, for many officers have told me that the beneficial effect of these activities on the morale of the army could hardly be measured. Germany had nothing of this sort in its army, and its absence caused a great loss to the morale of its men.

"One critic of the Y. M. C. A. in France stated that in his judgment the outstanding mistake made by the Y. M. C. A. was in trying to have too large a staff of workers; that the Y. M. C. A. should have limited itself to a staff of 500 men and women; that

this number could have been so carefully selected that each one would have been a star performer; that working in this way, the Y. M. C. A. could have made a pronounced success and would have had no criticism. "Had the Y. M. C. A. followed such a course, it would clearly have been thinking much more of its own reputation than of the service it could render. It is obviously ridiculous to say that the Y. M. C. A. could have performed greater service with 500 very competent men and women than it performed with 11,000 or 12,000 men and women, some of whom proved incompetent.

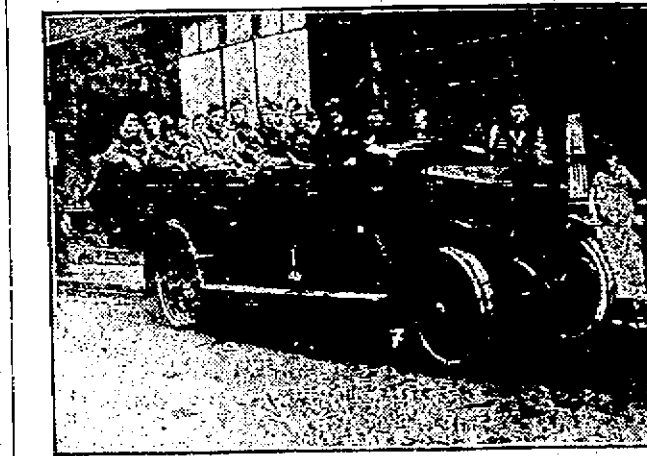
"The Y. M. C. A. never solicited money for the purpose of giving away its canteen supplies. If the Y. M. C. A. had given away canteen supplies in France on the scale of its sales, it would have spent in this activity alone at least as much money as its entire expenditures in France for all its activities. The constant policy of the Y. M. C. A. was to sell canteen supplies as nearly as possible at cost, and to bend every effort, when fighting was in progress, to furnish the men at the front with supplies free of charge where it was at all possible to get the goods to them.

"The Y. M. C. A.'s definite program in Europe from the beginning, and continuously, has been to bend every effort and use every dollar it could obtain to occupy the leisure time of the soldiers, and to do this with various forms of entertainment, athletics, worth-while educational activities, etc. Can there be any doubt that every father and mother, every wife and sister, and the men themselves, will approve the Y. M. C. A.'s course in this respect? Is it not infinitely better to do everything possible to occupy the leisure time and to fill the long dreary evenings of the soldiers than to use the money in giving away a larger quantity of cigarettes, chocolates and other similar articles?

"The Y. M. C. A. tried to respond to every call that the Army made on it. It never hesitated to tackle any job it was asked to undertake; it did not sidestep any task it was asked to perform. It took the position that it was in Europe to do all it could, as best it could; that when it was called on to render service of any kind, its duty was to respond in the same spirit that the soldiers did, and not hold back because adverse circumstances might make it impossible to meet with maximum success. The Y. sought service, not fame. Surely every contributor of money will approve the Y. M. C. A.'s course in this respect.

"The vast work it has accomplished and is accomplishing in Europe can never be gauged at its true worth except by those who have seen it in its entirety. Whatever imperfections may have existed the results achieved are unquestionably so beneficial as to be a source of deep satisfaction to those who so unselfishly served the cause and those who so generously contributed the funds that made the work possible."

## "On Our Right We Have"



This merry party of doughboys about to leave the Palais de Glace in Paris on a "Y" sightseeing tour shows forth one of the reasons why it is going to be hard "to keep 'em down in the farm."

### Minute Men.

The Minute Men were a class of citizens pledged to take the field at a minute's notice. They were first known during and immediately previous to the War of the Revolution and afterward at the beginning of the Civil war. Sometimes they were regularly enrolled as militia.

### Jefferson's Wisdom.

Thomas Jefferson said: "I have often thought that if heaven had given me a choice of my position and calling, it should have been a rich spot of earth, well watered, and near a good market. No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth."

## Charley Zepp's Feet

By ARCHIE CAMERON NEW

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His chair propped up comfortably against the door jamb, in the narrow hallway leading from the stage of the Olympia theater to the back alley, with a dim red light casting its feeble rays on his white hair, Baker, the doorman, kept watch snootily, against the trespass of unhalloved feet. And then an unhalloved foot brought him upstanding, and an unhalloved hand on his stooped shoulder brought a frown, which quickly changed into a grizzled smile as a bill shot under his nose.

"I say," piped a voice, "my good man, will you give this card to Miss Dolly Hart?"

"If I'm in," came the answering grunt, as Baker scanned the card. "I'll see. I think her act's on now. Jes' wait."

"Baker shambled off, but hadn't got a foot when a retreating arm shot out of the darkness and stopped him.

"Pest!" hissed Charley Zepp, reaching for the card. "Who's Dolly's Johnny?" Then as he read the card he turned a surprised face on Andy Scobell, the property man. "Shades of Morgan, Andy, it's Piper!"

"Piper?" echoed Andy quizzically. "Where does he tend bar?"

"Can't it, Andy," growled Charley Zepp. "He's no bartender. His daddy's name's on most o' yer weekly pay."

"Forrest's angel?" quizzed Andy, puzzled.

"Forrest's nothing," was the retort. "He ain't got nothin' to do with th' manager o' this house. He's president



"Can't y' Tell 'im by 'is Pigeon Feet?"

o' th' Consolidated National bank—worth about fifty million—oh, boy, what a write-up for Dolly!"

"Soft pedal," admonished Andy, in a hoarse whisper. "You press agents 're regular outs. Dolly's partner Bill Hemsley'll give you all that's comin' if you go to framin' up Dolly with a money-masher. Besides, this don't look real—a bank president Johnnying around stage—"

"It's his son, not him," and Zepp gave Andy a scornful look. "Besides, y' gotta be a fair property man before y' can get 't be a stage doorkeeper even, and that's ten jobs below yer own business. This is my meat. Oh, boy!"

Charley Zepp started for Dolly's dressing room and accosted the dainty little dancer just as she returned panting from the stage. Greeting him with a winsome smile, she invited him in. Cautiously he held his breath until the door was closed.

"Well, what's up, Charley?" she demanded, dabbling cold cream on her slightly tinted cheeks—Dolly didn't need much make-up—nature had saved her some expense on that score.

"Biggest thing in years," answered Charley, hoarsely. "You've got him sittin' up an' barkin' for yeh."

Dolly blushed prettily, and a soft glow suffused her face and neck.

"Who—Billy?" she asked, smilingly. "Good old kid—he's some boy."

"Billy be dinged!" shot Charley, scornfully. "A real one—a gilded gusher—a dough-dripper—he just oozes money—millions of it."

"That's not Billy, then," admitted Dolly, still smiling; "but he's a—"

"Course it ain't," snapped Charley. "This is Piper—son o' th' big Wall street—he's waitin' for yeh outside; here's his card."

"For me?" asked Dolly, with a puzzled frown, scanning the card Charley gave her.

"Sure," insisted Charley, impatiently. "Wants to date y' up for tonight. Baker's waitin' for an answer. Biggest write up y' ever had, kid. Better wrap it up an' hug it 't yer bosom. Can't I tell 'im yes, an' when?"

"Wait, Charley," Dolly's smile turned to a deep frown. "This is my business. I don't want to see him. Tell him so."

"Why?" demanded the perspiring press agent. "Think of it, Dolly. Just go out with 'im once. Jes' once—and look at th' big headlines in th' papers. Leave it to me. James Piper's Son Courtin' Dolly Hart, the Irrespressible Ingenue! Why, it means millions 't yeh, kid."

"But I can't marry him, I—" Dolly broke off abruptly.

"Y' don't have to," assured Charley, eagerly. "though I don't see why not. He's a gold mine. But all y' gotta do is string him along for a couple of dinners, an' I'll do th' rest. Look where I'll get yeh. I can see yer name now on th' electric sign out front, 'Hemsley

## and Hart—Dances Divine." Or even

"Dolly Hart—the Irrespressible Ingenue." Y' can drop Bill Hemsley."

"Cut that!" said Dolly, sharply. "Whatever comes off, Bill's in on it, too. He's a good kid, an—"

"All right, all right," soothed Charley, then returned to the attack. "Come on, take it while th' takin's good. Shall I tell 'im yes?"

"Er—no," faltered Dolly, thinking of the big electric sign. "Er—tell him to call—tomorrow night—and I'll let him know."

"But—" "Tell him just that," snapped Dolly decisively. "I'll think it over."

"Better had then," surrendered Charley, content with a partial victory. "Think of the big pay, th' big headlines—th—"

The door closed behind him with a slam, and he returned to the hopeful Johnny, bidding him graciously to return "tomorrow night," and then he went about scattering the glad tidings.

The news reached Hemsley in due time, as it did also their fellow players on the bill. The latter took it as a triumph.

"Fine, Dolly," they congratulated her. "Invite us up on Fifth avenue when y' get settled, will ye?" An Dolly, jokingly, assured them that she would even send her limousine after them.

But Billy Hemsley took it as a shock. Dolly Hart—his Dolly, as he had recently come to think of her—angling for a millionaire? Impossible! But, then, Pearl Popp, of the Juggling Poppas, assured him it was so.

"Told him to come back tomorrow night," she told Billy. "Looks like a sure-fire hit. Old man Forrest says he's been hangin' around the theater for th' last seven nights. Looks like weddin' bells, don't it?"

Hemsley grunted, and left the theater for his midnight lunch—alone. He didn't want to see Dolly—he wanted to figure this awful blow out alone. Dolly leaving him?—it was terrible. But, then, what chance had he against a man who could buy her a pet elephant, and after that, besides, a diamond necklace for the beast. It ruined his appetite, and afterward his sleep. And this, in turn followed by a spoiled breakfast, nearly caused him to spoil their act at the matinee. To only one old he expressed himself, and that was Andy Scobell.

"Better keep th' tin god out of my sight," growled Billy, "or th' Piper family'll be minus one."

"Y'e stuck yer feet in it, Charley," Andy told Zepp a few minutes later. "Hemsley's sore as th' devil."

"Never y' mind about my stickin' my feet in anything," retorted Charley. "They'll get me out of it, too. Hemsley's a nut."

And then, later, ten minutes before their act, the news spread that Piper was back for his answer. Hemsley heard it as he stood in the wings, and then, across the stage, under a piece of suspended scenery that hung a foot from the floor, he recognized Dolly's feet. Those slippers—he could tell them anywhere. But that wasn't all!

Facing hers were two big feet—a man's shiny patent leathers!

And then, with a sickening feeling, he saw Baker shambling toward the back door. In a trice he was at his side.

"What did Dolly tell that—rat?" he demanded.

"I—I don't know, sir," faltered the aged doorman. "Here's th' note she gave me."

Billy seized it, read the single line, "Nothing doing," and then gripped his shoulders eagerly.

"Is that for—Piper?" he demanded, hoarsely. "Baker nodded. "Then who?" demanded Billy, breathless with joy. "Who is that guy talkin' to her?" And he pointed to the feet showing under the curtain.

"O'wan," growled Baker. "Can't y' tell 'im by 'is pigeon feet? They're big 'nough. That's Charley Zepp. He's been arguin' with her, but it's no use. It'll cost me a big tip, too. She's a stubborn young woman."

"Thank God she is," snapped Billy, as he hurried away in Dolly's direction.

Later, as Scobell saw Dolly, with her head resting happily against Hemsley's shoulders, having heard from the doorman, he mused contemptuously.

"He ain't got no business mixin' in love, Charley ain't," and he stole another glance at the enraptured couple.

"An' now he'll be hangin' around, like th' rest of th' newshounds, sayin' I tol' yeh so. But his feet did get Charley out of a mess, th' lucky stuff."

Seemed in Distress.

One Saturday morning Kermit's mother was baking pies. She asked Kermit to go open the oven door and see if the pies were getting too brown.

As it happened, the oven was quite hot and the juice was bubbling out of the top of the pies while the crust was heating up and down. Kermit opened the oven door and said: "No, they're not too brown, but they're breathin' awful hard."

Our Country's Birth.

Our country's independence dates from July 4, 1776, because the United States then declared its independence, and from that day on has maintained it. Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States by a preliminary treaty of peace dated November 30, 1782, and by the final or definite treaty dated September 3, 1783. This treaty was ratified by the continental congress January 14, 1784.

Various Falls.

"Fall in" is an old military command, originating in the idea of giving up individuality, and becoming part of the military machine, when in line. Fall means more than "tumble," as for instance, "to fall from grace," "to fall asleep," "hefall," etc. It is also used in the sense of classifying, "to fall into place," which may give the derivation desired.

## RUDDY LOCKS AND COURAGE

Observation of English Writer Is That the Two Are Generally Found Together.

"Ginger for pluck" is an old saying which would seem to be confirmed in the bestowal of military decorations for bravery, observes London Answers. "It was in the ruled square of demolished Ypres last Christmas eve," writes a British officer, "that I was first impressed by the large number of red-haired men who were receiving the military medal."

"Since that afternoon I have noted the complexion of every officer and man wearing a military decoration, and the impression made at Ypres has been strengthened in consequence. There must be something in the old saying, for wherever soldiers are gathered together there is a red-haired, beribboned man in the midst of them.

"Take our most famous fighting division—the invincible Fifty-first. This is composed almost entirely of Highland troops, and the Highlanders are nearly all full-blooded blonds. Of course there are dark-haired heroes in plenty, but nevertheless red hair and pluck would seem to be synonymous. Red hair is common among our most daring almen, and although I cannot say how many holders of the Victoria cross sport ruddy locks I am prepared to wager that they form a large percentage.

"Scientists say that red hair is caused by a large proportion of iron in the system, and certainly 'carrots and freckles' have been worn by men of iron while doing the work of men in the devil's own war."

## FROM COFFIN TO KITCHEN:

Plate Placed on Casket That Held Body of Louis XIV Found Doing Duty as Frying Pan.

At the Cluny museum in Paris is a very interesting relic.

One day a few years ago the curator of the museum happened to visit a small restaurant in the suburbs of Saint Denis, in which the same room served as a dining room and kitchen. While he was waiting to be served the curator was attracted by a frying pan of unusual appearance that hung upon the wall. He took it down, carefully removed some of the soot with which it was covered, and made out part of an inscription. What he found interested him so much that he bought the old pan.

When it was cleaned it was found to bear the arms of France and Navarre, surrounded by the chain of St. Louis and the cord of the Order of Saint Esprit, and this inscription as well: "Here lies the magnificent Prince, King Louis XIV, King of France and Navarre. Requisite in peace."

It was the plate that had been fastened to the coffin of Louis XIV. When the burial vaults of the royal family in the cathedral at Saint Denis were rifled by the populace in 1793 it had been wrenched from the coffin, fitted with a handle, and turned into a frying pan. The handle has been removed.

## The Warning.

He was nineteen years old and she was just sixteen. For a long time they had been saying their money to get married. When they together had acquired \$100 they decided that they had reached the opportune time. So into Sullivan and to the courthouse for the needed license they fled.

As they ascended the steps of that building they met a motley crew coming down the stairway—a discontented-looking husband, a still more discontented-looking wife and five dilapidated, dirty children. The boy stopped, turned to stare at the girl and found that she was staring at him. Suddenly she laughed and tucking her hand into his arm turned him around so that his back was toward the entrance of the building. "Let's go back home, Fred, and wait until we've saved another hundred dollars," she advised.—Indianapolis News.

## Piecing Out Wool Supply.

All the wool grown in the world every year, if made only into clothing for people living outside the tropics, and not into horse blankets, carpets, etc., would provide fourteen ounces per person. That is enough to make one lightweight pair of bathing trunks extending from the waist to the knees. "Then, uncle," asked Rollo, "where does the rest of the wool we wear come from? Our coats and overcoats and blankets and woolen stockings?" "That," replied his uncle, "is reworked wool, or shoddy." "But surely, uncle," exclaimed the boy, "we do not wear shoddy, do we?" "No," said the honest uncle, "you and I do not, but everybody else does."—The Little Journal.

## Paying War Debts.

There is no uniform rule of action regarding the payment of war debts. Some war debts have been entirely paid off, and others have been greatly reduced. In 1793, following the Revolutionary war, the public debt of the United States was \$80,352,634. It was reduced year by year until 1812, when it was \$45,203,737. During the war of 1812, it increased until 1816, when it was \$127,834,933. Then followed a long period of steady yearly reduction until in 1835 it stood at the nominal figure of \$37,512, with much more than that balance in the treasury. Circumstances brought a long period of growth in the public debt till 1893, following the Civil war, it was \$2,773,236,173.

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## WHEN WILL PRICES DROP?

The continued high prices of all necessities of life is disappointing to a great many people who expected to see them drop soon after the war ended. People who expect an immediate change forget that business men and farmers are paying just as much for labor as last summer, also the workers are paying just as much for food. While these conditions last, prices can't fall far.

The government has undertaken to bring pressure on certain industries to secure some return toward lower prices. But in the main supply and demand will be the ruling factor. As long as Europe is drawing great quantities of food and taking practically the whole American surplus, food prices won't drop far.

The social disintegration in Germany, Austria and Russia will greatly reduce the crops that those countries should raise this year. But they will not have money or credit to buy any great quantity. The allied countries should raise a good deal more than in 1918. By next year imports of food should have fallen considerably below the war level. When a surplus of food appears in American markets, prices will go down.

Millions in Europe are barefoot and ragged. There will be a tremendous demand for cotton, wool and leather. These materials and the products thereof are likely to remain at their present very high level for a year or two.

All price readjustments will have to be of the nature of a trade; every producer dropping his scale a little while the things he has to buy go off an equal amount. It will have to take place by slow degrees. There must be a spirit of give and take between all elements entering into production. It is for the interest of everyone to co-operate in the effort to get prices nearer to normal. The present level is artificial, burdensome, and detrimental to business.

## A GREAT NEW POLITICAL FORCE

The politicians are watching with keen interest the trend of sentiment among the soldiers. It was noted as of the first importance that the convention of the American Legion just held at St. Louis, showed a strong Republican feeling. According to the vice chairman of the New York delegation, a poll of the delegates showed 650 Republican preferences to 375 Democratic.

The average voter, without the soldier's experience, does not realize what government inefficiency costs him. If a letter is delayed a day, he growls, but does not change his party allegiance on that account.

The soldier feels the inefficiency more keenly. If he loses an arm because an inefficient government did not get airplanes and big guns to protect him properly, his experience is going to affect his conduct through his whole life. And if he sees his comrades maimed and killed for lack of good organization work at Washington, he is going to talk about it when he gets home. He is going to demand more business-like methods, and be a constant force working against unsystematic government.

That is just what is beginning to happen. The results of it will be felt more and more. The soldiers know that the war work was bungled. They have no special desire to punish those at fault, who for the most part did the best they could, but simply did not know how to get results.

But the soldiers are sick of inefficiency and have felt all its awful results. They now see what it must cost in daily life, and how it must prevent the government from meeting the demands of the people. In seeking a solution of the tremendous reconstruction problems they look to the Republican party, which places first emphasis on efficiency, and which includes the great bulk of the business talent of the country.

## The Real "Butterfly"

The name for the butterfly did not originate from "butter," but from low German and Hollandish. Over in Holland there is a butterfly that flies whenever possible on butter and milk. He is and always has been a nuisance to the Dutch wives and has always been called the "butterfly," or butterfly.

## Magician's Real Object.

We do not learn tricks of magic in order to deceive other people but to entertain them. The magician's object is not to mislead but to amuse.

# COTTON FROCK IS TO BE FAVORITE

English Prints Head Procession of Fabrics for General Utility Outfits.

## RUFFLES MUCH IN EVIDENCE

Frills Are Featured on All Summer Dresses—Such Decorations May Now Be Bought by The Yard.

The time is at hand to consider the cotton frock. All of us have a notion, writes a fashion correspondent, that summer dresses are easy enough to make, and so they are; but since such attractive ones, needing slight alteration, can be bought, few of us do. Indeed, I sometimes think that home dressmaking has vanished almost entirely, especially in large cities where everything can be bought ready for immediate wear. Perhaps there will be a revival this summer, since the demand for knitting and sewing for the soldiers is not so urgent and women can turn their attention to former occupations. I find a basis for this thought in the vast number of hand made and embroidered, befrilled and befrilled dresses I have seen, not only for children but for grown-ups as well.

Heading the procession of cotton fabrics for general utility frocks come the English prints. They reveal the same quaint and old-fashioned designs of calico, but are of finer texture and cost very much more—35 cents a yard—those really from Great Britain. For the most part the prints are made up in the plain shirt waist effect, with some frills of linen for collars and cuffs and a bit of ornamentation down the front of the blouse. As the material is substantial in texture and well covered by the quilt designs over the surface little trimming is needed, and there is not much that can be successfully combined. Plain linen collars and cuffs and small hemstitched frills of white to relieve the monotony are about the only really good things to use. Belts of patent leather or of the material finish the waist.

## An Interesting New Color.

One of the new colors is a queer sort of brick yellow red background with very tiny yellow flowers scattered thickly over the surface. It seems to me this sort of material calls for old-fashioned companions such as ric-rac braid and piping. I observe many indestructible volles and georgettes with printed designs trimmed with pointed scallopes exactly like the ric-rac



A Winsome Frock of White Georgette for the Summer Outfit.

braid and made of organdie. They are easy enough to make by stitching on the sewing machine in the pointed, zigzag way and using them as an edge for sashes, surpleces and sleeve trimmings.

We all know the vogue organdie has had for two seasons now, a vogue only slightly abated this summer. The crisp liveness of organdie and its entrancing color make it always desirable, but the lovely dotted swiss cloth and fine nets are crowding it out of first rank this year. One still sees lovely organdie frocks with frills and tucks in plenty, and I have recently found a fashion of draping the thin sheer organdie over a slip of coarse white net which gives a most unusual and attractive effect. When these net slips are used they are fashioned on the long princess lines or caught in at the waist like a caimsole. Deep flounces of lace are added along the bottom of the skirt, just as one would trim a petticoat. In nearly every instance where the net is thus used the outside skirt is left untucked and plain except for a deep hem and perhaps a cluster of double frills at the top. Let us not forget the frills this summer, for never was there a time when ruffles were so much worn. Everything is done with them and they trim everything. Knife plaited and hung at the sides of a skirt, or gathered and placed one after the other upside down on skirts, they are employed lavishly. Of course this fashion has been simplified for the

home dressmaker, for it is possible to buy all such by the yard, ready to sew right into place all hemmed and befrilled.

Dotted Swiss and Net of Mesh.

As to the dotted swiss—the makers of dresses have successfully combined it with net of fine mesh and soft, narrow valenciennes lace. One of the most charming summer dresses of this material is made of cream colored swiss with the simplest straight lines revealed in a round skirt with a four-inch hem. The waist, or shirtwaist



Frocks of White Voile With Fillet Lace and Footing.

plainness, has a deep wide fillet of cream net and valenciennes lace, crossing after the Marie Antoinette fashion in front and extending in loose, overlapping loops in the back, where it reaches almost to the hem. The sleeves are longer than the bodice sleeves the French send us and stop just at the elbow. The colored swiss is much in demand—the soft yellows, blues and pinks, and they, too, combine successfully with puffs of net and the old-fashioned footing we have not used in many years.

As to the materials used for elaborate occasions such as club dances, house party dinners and garden parties, net is in the lead. In fact the net dress is having a revival. It is so entrancingly lovely that every woman will hail it with joy. The colored flouncings with wide, sprawling flowers are extensively used. I recall a particularly pleasing dinner frock of sky blue net flowers over a petticoat of blue which deepened the color and lent tone to the big white roses sprigging along the edge of the flounce. The skirt was, in reality a series of three flouncings placed one above the other, and the bodice was a repetition of the flouncing cleverly placed in up and down effect to give the desired long lines. A wide tulle sash finished the waist and fluffed out a soft bow at one side. The sleeves opened at the shoulders to show the arm and hung in a drapery of the flouncing and tulle to form a sort of underneath sleeve.

## Demand for Colored Nets.

Such a demand there seems to be for these colored nets that edges of colored nets are added to the white flouncings. One frock of this sort has each flounce edged with black footing, and to give some tone and likewise save this frock from monotony a very lively sash of apple green satin is caught around the waist and left to drape softly down the side toward the back of the skirt. The waist is slightly overhung in the back to give a short jacket effect and the flouncing is placed down the sides of the front likewise to produce this wee jacket idea. A vestee of black net corresponding to the edge along the flounces finishes the front and is set off with tiny pearl buttons.

The demand for the colored nets goes on. No gown is prettier than the gown of all white net. A cream color is combined with a lace of some sort, preferably fillet, though the wide valenciennes is excellent. Apropos of the use of lace, which is so extensive, it begins to look as if the heavy macrame was in again—all of us recall the days of dyed laces when we rushed about frantically with a sample of "our dress" in one hand and the lace to be dyed to match in the other. These laces are in again, and as they can now be bought in almost every color we can accept them and use them as lavishly as we can afford. As the macrame is so heavy and so loosely fashioned and requires therefore some sort of lining it is most often seen in jackets for linen or crash frocks and as banding in the same sort of skirts.

## Fish Oil Made Palatable.

By treating fish oil with hydrogen a chemist has produced an oil suitable for food purposes and a solid substance closely resembling lard, which is tasteless.—Indianapolis News.

## Judging the World.

People seem not to see that their opinion of the world is also a confession of character. We can only see what we are, and, if we misbehave, we suspect others.—Emerson.

## But, Alas, He Doesn't.

The golden rule is something which we all believe the other fellow should observe.—Boston Transcript.

# GOOD CROPS FOR PRODUCING PORK

Industry in Irrigation Country Subject to Periods of Expansion and Depression.

## LACK OF KNOWLEDGE NOTED

Department of Agriculture Has Been Making Observations in Its Western Projects on Utilization of Field Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Gum shoes" farming for ham and bacon production does not presuppose web-footed hogs. It merely means that irrigation as practiced by some western farmers involves conservative use of moisture for production of forage crops which may be harvested directly in the fields by the porkers. The swine industry in the rubber-hoof country has been subject to periods of expansion and depression. One cause is lack of knowledge as to the possibility of using certain irrigated field crops, and as to the value of these crops when measured in terms of pork production. If full advantage is taken of the wide range of feeds available to swine growers on irrigated lands, pork production can be conducted more extensively, and with more assurance of success.

Irrigation farmers interested in pork production have had to rely on results obtained in nonirrigated sections, and applied to localities where web-footed crops grow. This lack of definite information was especially noteworthy in the case of field crops, which in other sections of the country are pastured by hogs or hogged off. Hence, since 1912 the department has been making observations in its western irrigation projects on the utilization of irrigated field crops as hog pasture. These investigations include pasture tests with 149 lots consisting of 3,785 hogs pastured on alfalfa, sweet clover, field peas, and milo.

## Alfalfa Needs Supplementary Ration.

Pasturing alfalfa with hogs has been demonstrated a satisfactory method of utilizing the forage, and one of the cheapest ways to produce pork. However, to obtain satisfactory results, the alfalfa pasture must be supplemented with some carbonaceous feed, such as a 2 per cent ration of corn, barley, milo, wheat, or shorts. Under such conditions one good acre of good alfalfa pasture will produce, with reasonable surety, about 2,500 pounds of pork a season. Exceptional gains, as high as 4,292 pounds an acre, were reported in the case of one lot of hogs pastured on alfalfa, and given a 3 per cent supplementary ration of corn. Naturally the gains on alfalfa depend on the size and quantity and quality of the supplementary feed. It is poor policy to try to make pork on alfalfa pasturage alone without supplementary feed.

Hogs on alfalfa pasture, supplemented with about a 2 per cent ration of corn, barley, wheat shorts, or milo, will consume from 250 to 350 pounds of grain for each hundredweight of gain. In general the grain requirement increases as the hogs get larger. The feeding values of corn, barley, shorts, and milo as supplements to alfalfa pasturage are so nearly identical that the choice among these side dishes should depend on prices, cultural adaptability, and general economic conditions. Where the grain is to be grown by the swine raiser, preference usually is given to corn, barley, and the grain sorghums, depending upon the adaptability of these crops to local conditions. An acre of good alfalfa pasture supplemented with a 2 per cent ration of grain will support 2,500 pounds of hogs during the entire growing season. The carrying capacity of alfalfa pastures increases rapidly with greater grain allowance, and it varies somewhat during the growing season with the rate of crop growth.

According to specialists of the United States department of agriculture an acre of good alfalfa pasture, if supplemented with a 2 per cent ration of corn, or barley, will support six to eight sows and 50 to 70 suckling spring pigs for about 60 days in early summer, during which the pigs should gain from 25 to 30 pounds apiece.

## Sweet Clover Often Valuable.

A few tests have been conducted to try out the value of sweet clover as hog pasture, and the results have proved that this crop cannot be regarded as a rival of alfalfa. However, on soils which are too wet or too salty for alfalfa, the irrigation farmers and sweet clover a valuable forage crop. Rubber-foot farmers are coming to appreciate hogged-down corn and field peas as a desirable combination for pork production, in that it saves labor, produces satisfactory gains in the hogs, and adds manure to the soil. Extensive tests of "hogging corn" reported in the bulletin show gains of from 183 to 1,048 pounds an acre of corn when no supplementary feed was provided, and from 335 to 1,877 pounds an acre where the corn was supplemented with other feed. It is estimated that in these tests an average of about 450 pounds of corn was required to produce 100 pounds of gain when no supplement was used, as compared with an average of 409 pounds when the corn was not in combination with forage, late alfalfa pasture, or rape. Alfalfa pasture is preferable as an adjunct to hogged-down corn on irrigated lands, because of its cheapness, relative abundance, and reliability.

## His Regret.

One shrewd old farmer who had heard his first lecture on dietetics said he'd known as much about feeding children as he did about raising for cows and hogs "his family'd have been a heap healthier folks."

# SHORTAGE OF SUGAR- BEET SEED IN 1921

American Producers Urged to Grow Supply for Their Needs.

Situation Considered Serious Because of Lack in Europe Compared With Former Years—Prices in Netherlands High.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That there is likely to be a serious shortage of sugar-beet seed for the spring of 1921 unless arrangements are made immediately by beet-sugar companies in the United States for their planting requirements in that year is indicated by recent cablegrams from a representative of the United States department of agriculture in the Netherlands, taken in connection with information regarding stocks on hand and contemplated plantings for seed in this country. The situation for 1921 is serious, because of the shortage of sugar-beet seed in Europe as compared with former years, and because of the increased activity in beet-sugar production in European countries, which will probably require a large part of the European beet seed on hand and of the European production this year and next.

The present indications are that there is sufficient sugar-beet seed now in the hands of the beet-sugar companies in the United States to take care of the entire acreage to be planted to sugar beets, in 1919. The most recent information in regard to the sugar-beet seed supply for 1920 indi-



Harvesting Sugar-Beet Seed.

cates that there is at present a shortage of from 25,000 to 40,000 bags. This is being met through importations in order to provide sufficient seed for a normal planting next year.

Dutch growers and dealers are unable to book further orders for 1919 seed and orders for 1920 delivery must be received by them quickly. At the present time surplus stocks in the Netherlands are selling at 1.3 florins a kilogram (approximately 25 cents a pound) and up, though some dealers are holding for from 2 to 2.5 florins a kilogram (approximately 35 to 45 cents a pound).

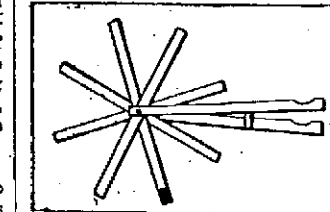
It is possible that subsequent information may modify the situation somewhat, but department of agriculture officials believe every effort should be made to produce in this country during 1919, and especially in 1920, all the good quality sugar-beet seed possible.

## USEFUL TO MEASURE FENCES

Contrivance Made of Strips Belted Together in Shape of Wheel—Count Revolutions.

The accompanying illustration shows a contrivance that is handy for ascertaining the number of rods of fence you need or to find how many acres are in a field.

Bolt together four 3/4 by 2-inch strips so as to make a wheel, says a writer in Indiana Farmers' Guide. Make the strips long enough so that they will



For Use in Measuring Fences.

measure even feet in one revolution, or if preferred, a half rod. Various forms of tallying are used, but painting one end of a spoke is very practical. It is easy to count the revolutions as the painted end comes round, while following as one follows a cultivator, the handles being fastened together by a small strip. The number of revolutions times the number of feet a revolution gives the distance.

## KEEPING OF FARM ACCOUNTS

Considerable Thought and Painstaking Attention Is Required in Their Recording.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The keeping of farm cost accounts requires considerable thought and painstaking attention in their recording, summarizing, and interpretation, but are well worth it to the farmer who wishes to know just what he is doing.

## The Way Out.

If a man or a machine is unable to accomplish a task it should be turned over to a woman and a hairpin.—London Answers.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

# FARM POULTRY

## GOOD COOP FOR MOTHER HENS

Loss of Chicks by Exposure May Be Largely Prevented—Guard Against Vermin.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is not good poultry management to allow the mother hen to range unrestricted with her chicks. With such freedom the hen frequently takes her brood through wet grass, and as a result some are chilled and die, especially the weaker ones, which are likely to be left behind. The loss of young chicks which follows such a practice is large and mainly preventable. Furthermore, the food which a brood of



Hen Confined in Small Yard.

lows to range with the hen obtains goes very largely to keep the heat of the body and the chicks do not make as good growth as they otherwise would.

Chick losses of this nature can be largely prevented by shutting the hen in a coop. Any style of coop which is dry, ventilated, and can be closed at night to protect the brood against cats, rats and other animals, and which while confining the hen, will allow the chicks to pass in and out freely after they are a few days old, will be satisfactory. The hen should be confined until the chicks are weaned, though a small yard may be attached to the coop, if desired, to allow the hen to exercise. The fence can be raised from the ground far enough to allow the chicks to go in and out, but not high enough for the hen to escape. By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time, and the weeklings after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Where chicks are raised with hens, they are likely to become infested with lice. If the lice get very numerous, they greatly retard the chicks' growth and may even cause their death. The hen should be powdered thoroughly with some good insect powder before she is put in the coop with the chicks and at intervals of several days or a week thereafter. The baby chicks should be examined for lice, particularly on the head, under the wings and about the vent. If any are found, a little grease, such as lard, should be rubbed on those places. Apply grease moderately, as too much will injure the chicks. The chicks should be examined frequently, and the treatment repeated if lice are found on them.

# POULTRY NOTES

Hens will lay in an inclosed nest rather than in an open nest.

Feed the growing pullets well and keep them coming. It pays.

The Leghorns and other egg breeds require less housing space and less feed.

Plan to keep all thrifty pullets and vigorous, healthy year-old hens for egg production.

The returns from poultry on the farm, for capital invested, are probably larger than the returns from any other farm enterprise.

It should be remembered that filthy henhouses are ideal places for the breeding of many kinds of insect pests.

There should be at least one nest for each four or five hens, and they should be kept clean and well supplied with nest material.

It is almost impossible to rear turkeys satisfactorily in a thickly settled community or where they cannot have free range for they do not do well when confined in yards.

Cheerfulness Wins. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculations its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous—a spirit of sunshine—graceful from every gladness—beautiful because bright.

Historical and Genealogical. Notes and Queries.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1919

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all inquiries in brief and to the point.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

NOTES

Chronological History of Rhode Island

(Continued from May 17, 1919)

1674

This year William Coddington was chosen Governor, and John Easton Deputy Governor.

The inhabitants of Pelham and the parts adjacent were incorporated into a township by the name of Kingston.

William Brenton, one of the first settlers of Rhode Island, and who was President of the Colony in 1660-61 and Governor from 1666 to 1668, died this year in an advanced age at his residence in Newport.

Benjamin Church, who subsequently became so distinguished in the Indian Wars, removed this year from Duxbury to Scituate (now Little Compton) being the first white settler.

1675

An act was passed by the Assembly appointing Mr. Weston Clarke, to procure from Boston at the expense of the Colony a common standard of brass, executed according to the Winchester Corn Measures and weights accordingly.

On a representation made to the Assembly, the Colony was ordered to be put in a state of defense against the Indians.

This year a war with the Indians by the name of Philip's war broke out, which endangered the existence of the Colony. On the 24th of June 1676, Philip King of the Wampanoags, who was the son of the famous Massasoit, commenced hostilities with the English of Plymouth Colony, by killing a number of persons at Swansea. Troops from Boston soon after arrived near Philip's seat, Mount Hope, and made a resolute assault on his camp, when the savages fled, leaving their camp and their country to the conquerors.

A great storm of wind and rain took place on the 28th of August, which blew down the Easton wind mill at Newport and did much other damage.

Conskquet, or Rose Island, was purchased of Mausup, an Indian Sachem by Feleg Sanford of Newport.

1676

An epidemic prevailed on the island this year and caused the death of many of the inhabitants.

Mr. John Clarke died April 29, 1676 and was buried agreeably to his request, between the bodies of his two wives, in a small burying place on the west side of Tanner Street in Newport, where all three of the grave stones are now in good preservation. To this man the Colony of Rhode Island was, in our opinion, indebted in a greater degree, than to any other of her founders.

That distilling of rum was carried on in Newport before this time, is almost certain, for in 1679 the town records speak of the still house land of Roger Goulding.

The Assembly ordered that ten barrels of powder, and two thousand weight of lead be purchased for the Colony's use.

1677

It is ordered that if any Indian or Indians upon this Island shall be found with any liquor or strong drink about him or them, in either bottle or bottles, or any other vessel, it shall be lawful for any inhabitant upon this Island to take away all such liquors or strong drink, and to break all such bottle or vessels in pieces.

Voted, whereas, some have petitioned this Assembly that the market may be removed or changed from being kept on the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, it not being consistent to their opinion to be then kept, this court not finding it necessary to remove or change the said market, held on Saturday, doe see cause and order that a market may likewise be kept on every Thursday in Newport.

It is frequently observed that the Indians doe often meet together, and many times doe accept, and often doe presume to goe with arms and other weapons, whereby mischief might ensue to the inhabitants and subjects of this, his Majesty's Colony, therefore, for the present prevention of such actings of the Indians, this Assembly doe order and enact that all and every constable in this Colony, shall take special care to prevent, all such meetings of the Indians, and of their being so armed in this Colony, and use their endeavors to the utmost to prevent the same.

1678

Benedict Arnold, the Governor of the Colony, died on the 9th of June, aged 63 years.

At a meeting of the General Assembly in August, William Coddington was elected Governor for the remainder of the year.

Gov. William Coddington died on the 1st of November, aged 78 years.

At a meeting of the Assembly, the Deputy Governor, John Cranston, was elected Governor and James Barker an Assistant Deputy Governor for the remainder of the year.

Voted that the petition of Mr. Caleb Carr and Francis Brinley, on the behalf of themselves and the proprietors, for Quinonocutt Island to be made a township, shall be first adjutated and debated. Voted that the petition is granted; and that the said Quinonocutt shall be a township, with the like privileges and liberties granted to New Shoreham.

1679

"Whereas, we have received a gracious letter from His Majesty, to this Colony, dated at his Court at White Hall, the 12th of February 1678-9, wherein his Majesty is pleased to confirm the jurisdiction and government of the Narragansett and Niantick

country unto his Colony, according to the true settlement thereof by his honored commissioners, expressing in their acts of March 1664-65 and April 1665, and therein commanding all others to be obedient thereto."

"Therefore, in obedience, and in pursuance of his Majesty's gracious favour to us, and for the information of the inhabitants in said Narragansett and Niantick and for the preventing their running themselves into hazards and difficulties that hereafter may prove greatly to their damage, we, the Assembly of his Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in true and loyal obedience to his Majesty's long and yet continued favors and late commands: Hereby give notice, forewarn and prohibit, all persons of what degree soever, being and belonging unto the town of Westerly, adjoining to Pawcatuck alias Narragansett river, and any other place in the Mantick and Narragansett country, in the King's province, from yielding, rendering or owning any obedience unto the colony of Connecticut or any government, except the government of his Royal Majesty established in this his Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and King's province."

"And this is farther in his Majesty's name to require and command all the inhabitants of Westerly (alias Miscomquot) aforesaid, to be observant and truly obedient as they ought to be, unto his Majesty's authority, according to his royal pleasure, and to and in this Colony, derived, and placed; else they must expect to answer the contrary in such penalties as law in such cases hath provided."

1680

Upon a petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham, unto this Assembly, therein declaring that she by reason of age and weakness, is unable to get a livelihood and is in wants, this Assembly, upon serious consideration of her condition doe refer and remit that matter unto the town of Newport, as being proper to them to take effectual care and course amongst themselves, for the supply of the said Elizabeth Cunningham.

The Assembly appointed a Committee to purchase a bell for public use.

1681

"This Assembly taking into consideration the matter to them presented by two Assistants of the Towne Council of Providence, concerning the late rash, turbulent and violent behaviour of Benjamin Hernden Juror, of said Providence, towards an Indian man, as he upon examination the 26th of April did acknowledge, that he being lately in the woods belonging to the said town, and there seeing an Indian man, did shoot with his gun at the said Indian with an intent to kill him; and for no other cause (as he himselfe confessed) but for that the said Indian would not obey his word, and stand at his command; who indeed had no authority nor just cause soe to command, which said Indian, not then seek to revenge himselfe by the like returne, although he alsoe had a gun, and might have shot at Hernden againe, if he had been minded soe to have done, but went peaceable away; only using some words by way of reproofe unto the said Hernden; blaming him for that his violence and cruelty, and wondering that English men should offer soe to shoot at him and such as he was, without cause."

This Assembly having seriously considered and weighed the matter, doe see cause, for the prevention of such violent and outrageous actions for future time, to enact, and hereby it is by this Assembly and the authority thereof enacted, that all his Majesty's subjects in this Colony are hereby required to behave themselves peaceably towards the Indians in like manner as before the war, and noe person or persons shall presume to doe any such unlawfull acts of violence, upon their perills.

1683

In answer to the petition of Ann Warner, making complaint against her husband John Warner, for violating the marriage covenant, and abusing her by laying violent hands on her.

The Court having heard both their allegations, and persuing the evidence, although they see not cause at present to grant an absolute final divorce, untill the fact hath been tryed at the Court of Tryalls. Yet notwithstanding, each party declaring their freedom for separation, this Court see cause to make a separation, soe that they shall not live together, but apart. Neither shall the said John Warner have any command of her, nor come in her company for the future, without further order from the Assembly. And this Assembly doe order, that such part of the estate as is by the said John Warner past over for the maintenance of her, his said wife, and children is hereby ratified.

1684

In answer to the petition of Simon Medus, David Brown, and associates, being Jews, presented to this Assembly, bearing date June the 24th, 1684, we declare, that they may expect as good protection here, as any stranger; being not of our nation residing amongst us in this his Majesty's Colony, ought to have, being obedient to his Majesty's laws.

An act was passed for the apprehension of pirates, and for preventing his Majesty's subjects in the Colony from entering into the service of any foreign country.

1687

James Herbert, prisoner, in his Majesty's jail, in Newport, being indicted, was called in Court, and his indictment being read to him, and he demanded guilty or not guilty, his answer was, that he would not say anything, and so was remanded to jail.

James Herbert, now prisoner in his Majesty's jail, being twice called in Court, and his indictment read to him, he was demanded guilty or not guilty, he said he would not answer.

The sentence of the Court is, that the said James Herbert pay five pounds in money, and give his own bonds of twenty pounds, to be of good behaviour and appearance at the next Quarter Sessions, and to remain in prison till he perform the sentence.

Ordered, That the Clerke write Prohibitions to prohibit the selling of all sorts of strong drinks in the King's Province.

All cord wood, put to sale in the town of Newport, on Rhode Island, shall be corded except the parties concerned shall otherwise agree, and that the justices of the peace, living in the said town of Newport, or the major part of them, shall have power from time to time, to appoint a fit

person to be a corder of wood in the said town, and the person by them appointed shall be sworn to the true performance of his office, when called thereunto, and to be allowed for his services four pence a cord.

For preventing damage by fire, it is ordered, that if any chimney in any street or other parts of the town of Newport, on Rhode Island, between the places commonly called and known by the name of the Pound, and the lands late the lands of Thomas Clifton, deceased, shall be foul and take fire and burn above the funnel, that the person using the said chimney shall forfeit for each time two shillings, six pence, in or as money.

And also it is further ordered, that every owner of a house or houses, in the said parts of the town, shall provide for every dwelling house a ladder to stand against each the said houses, that shall reach up to or near the ridge of the said house, within nine months after the end of this sessions, or pay a fine of five shilling for his or her default.

(To be Continued)

QUERIES.

16402. ODDING—Sarah Oding, who was the wife of Philip Sherman, was the daughter of Margaret — and — Oding, of Portsmouth, R. I. She died after 1681. Can anyone give the full name of her parents, with their dates and her birth date?—A. C. D.

16403. SHOPPEE—David Shippee and Margaret Seranton were married Aug. 18, 1664. Can anyone give birth dates and date of death, with the names of their parents?—S. S.

16404. WHITFORD—Whom did Pasco Whitford marry and what were his dates? They had two children, viz: Nicholas, a weaver, who died in 1748, and Pasco, who married Mary Stafford, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Holden) Stafford.—G.L.T.

16405. FREEBORN—William Freeborn, of Ipswich, England, was born 1594, died April 28, 1670. He married Mary —, who was born 1601 and died May 3, 1670. They embarked for New England in 1634, moved to Portsmouth about the time of its settlement.

Children: Mary, born 1627, died —; Sarah, born 1632, died 1670; Gideon, born —, died 1720.

Would like to have missing dates filled in and also who was Mary, wife of William?—G. F.

16406. GRINNELL—Whom did Matthew Grinnell marry? He was a son of Matthew and Rose Grinnell. Matthew, the son, died after 1705. His children were: Daniel, born —, died —; Matthew, born —, died 1718; Thomas, born —, died 1705; —, born —, died —.

Would also like to know missing dates.—G. G.

16407. SESSIONS—Harvey Sessions moved from Connecticut to Newport, where he married Rebecca Drumond, October 21, 1611. She and a son, William Drummond, were baptized in the Second and Congregational Church Aug. 20, 1620. Were there any other children, and what is the date of Harvey Sessions' death?—G. W. E. E.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, June 26, 1919.

Estate of Gertrude P. Littlefield. REQUEST in writing is made by A. Channing Littlefield, husband of Gertrude P. Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that he, A. Channing Littlefield, of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 7th day of July, 1919, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport June 5th, 1919.

Estate of Jeremiah Teary. AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jeremiah Teary, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate and the same is received and referred to the twenty-third day of June instant at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport June 5th, 1919.

Estate of Augustus J. Nolan. AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Augustus J. Nolan, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the twenty-third day of June instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

6-7 ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of THOMAS SHEA, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JOHN H. NOLAN.

6-7 To NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Wharf daily at 9.45 p. m.

Ticket Office on the Wharf

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

SHORT LINE

TO PROVIDENCE

VIA Newport & Providence Railway

FARE 64 CENTS

No. 102 Reserve District No. 1 REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 12, 1919.

| RESOURCES  | DOLLARS      |
|--|--------------|
| Loans and discounts  | 771,099 61   |
| Overdrafts secured and unsecured   | 238 01       |
| U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation  | 110,000 00   |
| U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpaid  | 20,000 00    |
| Reserve on U. S. Bonds   | 130,000 00   |
| Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 per cent, and 4 1/2 per cent, unpaid   | 51,500 71    |
| Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable | 81,339 71    |
| Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpaid                                | 92,228 70    |
| Total bonds and securities, etc., other than U. S.   | 97,000 76    |
| Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock   | 1,600 00     |
| Block of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)  | 5,100 00     |
| Value of building, 14,000 00   | 14,000 00    |
| Equity in banking house  | 12,280 33    |
| Capital stock paid in  | 83,581 07    |
| Surplus fund   | 3,778 45     |
| Interest earned but not collected—approximately—on notes and bills receivable not past due               | 5,600 00     |
| Total  | \$708,164 03 |

| LIABILITIES   | DOLLARS      |
|---|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in   | \$120,000 00 |
| Surplus fund  | 50,000 00    |
| Undivided profits   | 20,809 49    |
| Less current expenses   |              |
| Interest and taxes paid   | 4,383 68     |
| Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate) | 2,855 87     |
| Circulating notes outstanding   | 107,500 00   |
| Cashier's checks on own bank  | 1,477 11     |
| Outstanding individual deposits   | 2,032 82     |
| Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)               | 302,248 70   |
| Dividends unpaid  | 8,600 99     |
| Total   | \$708,164 03 |

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1919.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: GEORGE W. SHERMAN, WILLIAM STEVENS, WILLIAM B. DENNIS, Jr., Directors.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 25th, 1919.

Estate of Charles Wolner

MARY WOLNER, Administrator of the estate of Charles Wolner, late of said Newport, deceased, presented her petition, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expenses of his funeral and of supporting his family, and settling his estate according to law; that said deceased at the time of his death, was seized and possessed of a certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in said City of Newport, and known as and numbered 48, Thames street, and bounded and described as follows: To wit: Situate Northerly on land now or formerly of Daniel J. Buckley; Easterly, on Thames street; Southerly, partly on land now or formerly of J. J. Lynch and partly on land now or formerly of E. S. Nolan, as aforesaid; Westerly, on land of Underwood, formerly of H. G. Nolan. Se all of said measures more or less, or however otherwise, the same may be bounded or described. Being all the same premises conveyed to Charles Wolner under the name of Charles Wolner, by Timothy F. Conningham and Catherine G. Conningham, in the right of said Catherine G. Conningham, by deed dated March 11, 1912, and recorded in Volume 97, of the Land Evidence of said City of Newport, at pages 12 and 13.

And further representing that, by a sale of only so much of said real estate as is absolutely needed, the residue thereof would be so much injured, as to render the sale of the whole estate more advantageous to those interested therein.

And praying that she may be authorized to sell the whole of said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to make up the deficiency of the personal estate, for the purpose aforesaid, with incidental charges; and said petition is received and referred to the sixteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

5-31 GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, May 3rd, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport Guardian of the person and estate of ROBERT A. SHEA, minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY A. SHEA.

5-3 GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, April 5th, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of THOMAS JOSEPH SHEA, minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY SHEA.

4-5 GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, April 5th, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of JOHN JAMES SHEA, minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY SHEA.

NEWPORT BEACH OPENING DANCING SEASON AT NEWPORT BEACH TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SUNDAY 8 to 11 o'clock Music by NEWPORT BANJO BAND 12 Pieces Mrs. FLORENCE CARLEY MURLEY at the Wurlitzer Dance Organ CONTINUOUS DANCING ADMISSION PRICES LADIES 22c. War Tax 3c. Total 25c. GENTS 31c. War Tax 4c. Total, 35c.

| NEWPORT BEACH   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Charter 1665 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Reserve District No. 1  |                |
| The National Exchange Bank  |                |
| At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on May 12, 1919.                               |                |
| RESOURCES   |                |
| 1. a Loans and discounts including redemptions, (except those shown in b and c)                                   | 605,980 52     |
| Total loans   | 605,980 52     |
| 2. a Overdrafts, secured, 1-; unsecured, 31,010 52  | 31,010 52      |
| b U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness)                        | 1,010 52       |
| c U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)   | 100,000 00     |
| d U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)                       | 20,000 00      |
| 4. Liberty Loan Bonds: a Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent, unpaid                                  | 55,350 00      |
| b Liberty Loan Bonds 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable      | 75,000 00      |
| 5. Bonds, Securities, etc., (other than U. S.): a Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits | 55,000 00      |
| b Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpaid                                       | 129,294 50     |
| Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.   | 184,294 50     |
| 6. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent subscription)   | 4,500 00       |
| 7. a Equity in banking house, owned and unencumbered  | 22,615 00      |
| b Equity in banking house   | 22,615 00      |
| 11. Furniture and fixtures  | 1 00           |
| 12. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank  | 49,797 21      |
| 13. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks   | 237,605 18     |
| 14. Exchanges for clearing house  | 15,427 07      |
| 15. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17)                         | 29,426 21      |
| Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18   | 302,458 46     |
| 20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer   | 5,000 00       |
| 21. Interest earned but not collected—approximately—on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due                    | 5,623 69       |
| 23. Other assets, if any, Subscription to \$25,000.00 Liberty Notes   | 2,500 00       |
| Total   | \$1,324,450 50 |
| LIABILITIES   |                |
| 24. Capital Stock paid in   | \$100,000 00   |
| 25. Surplus fund  | 50,000 00      |
| 26. a Undivided profits   | 52,891 09      |
| b Undivided profits   | 14,132 83      |
| 27. Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)              | 3,757 53       |
| 28. Circulating notes outstanding   | 91,400 00      |
| 29. Net amounts due to national banks   | 5,143 61       |
| 30. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in items 21 or 32)                 | 140,010 70     |
| 31. Certified checks outstanding  | 1,832 86       |
| 32. Demand deposits (other than bank deposits subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 45 days):               | 145,037 59     |
| 33. Individual deposits subject to check  | 772,437 22     |
| 34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)                              | 40,047 75      |
| 35. Dividends unpaid  | 41 00          |
| Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve items 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41            | 812,527 97     |
| 36. Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank  | 75,000 00      |
| Total   | \$1,324,450 50 |

County of Newport, ss. I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1919.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: EDWARD A. BROWN, JOHN T. HARRIS, WILLIAM R. HARVEY

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF THE ISLAND SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT, R. I.

Will be held at the Banking Rooms of the National Exchange Bank, 38 Washington Square, Newport, R. I., June 18th, 1919, at 3 P. M.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED) Dealers in

HAY, STRAW, GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181 Elevator: MARKET ST. Phone 248

Jameson Agency

ALTON F. COGGESHALE

Narragansett Ave Phone 20200

OLD BOOKS WANTED

PAY LIBERAL PRICES

For Old Books, Pamphlets, Documents, Manuscripts, Almanacs, Play Bills, etc.

And am in Newport once a month for two or three days, to answer calls from people within 20 miles of Newport, having material of this character for sale. If you wish to see me on my next visit, write me.

F. J. WILDER ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER 46 CORNHILL. . . . Boston, Mass.